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isements,
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Thursday, December 28, 1843.

Congress--Great Excitement--Mr. Adams -- Massachusetts.

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House, Dec. 21st .- A stormy debate took place in the House to-day. After some other business had been disposed of, the appeal of Mr. Wise, from the decision of the Speaker, in relation to the Illinois petition, (see the 2nd page,) came up. The Speaker adhered to his decision, and Mr. W. withdrew his appeal. The question before the House was, shall the petition be received? Mr. Adams proceeded to make a few remarks, but was reminded that the question of reference was not before the House. Mr. A. resumed, and vindicated the propriety of his remarks. He commented on the gross absurdity of denouncing a petition as an insult, which had not been read! Some con versation then ensued as to whether a motion to lay the question on the table had been made. The Speaker said no. Mr. Adams said that motion related to another petition. That expedient had not been resorted to in this case, though it had been in anotherthat wooden-numeg of moving the question

tion what the rule would not do. Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, here called Mr. Adams to order for irrelevancy.

of reception, and then of moving to lav it

on the table, in order to exclude by indirec-

Mr. Adams said, according to the construction of some human skulls, nothing bore upon the question and was relevant, but what agreed with their opinions, and sometimes it happened that the skulls of those gentlemen had a strong sympathy with the skull of the Speaker.

The Speaker called him to order. "That is right," exclaimed many voices.

Mr. ADAMS .- "That is right," say all the slave representatives in this House. Speaker .- " The gentleman is not in order. The gentleman will take his seat."

An attempt was then made by C. J. Inger-

soll, favored by the Speaker, to get the c Mr. White of Kentucky protested against

the Slaveholders brought Dr. Duncan to his and secure.

Mr. H. having concluded copy from the National Intelligencer.

Mr. DUNCAN having inquired what the decis-

ion of the Chair precisely was— The SPEAKER said that the gentleman from and no other member being entitled to the floor, the Speaker had decided that the motion of the the Speaker had decided that the motion of the der Speaker had decuded that the motion of the gentleman to suspend the rules, was in order, under the rule which provided that it should be a standing order of the day throughout the session for the House to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the United Standard Sta

[Cries, "Certainly-certainly, Doctor."]

d leave to proceed in order without leave.

And Mr. DUNCAN appealed from the decision

spension of the rules, and it was competent

cidental questions of order usual on sub-When the difficulty was finally terminated by the withdrawd, on the part of Mr. C. J. INGERsoil, of his motion to suspend the rules.

Whereupon Mr. WHITE moved that the gen-

tleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Anams) have leave to proceed with his remarks in order. And, by a very decisive vote, leave was grant-

or may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers of free persons, insurance of the summer of the adaption of this amendment in the manner provided by the Constitution, and within every subsequent term of ten years in such manner as the Congress shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative.

equested to transmit a copy of the said resolve and amendment to the Exocutive of the United States and of the several States. And the resolutions having been read-

Mr. A. moved that they be referred to a select ommittee of nine members, and that they be

Mr. JAMESON moved that they be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The printing of the resolutions was ordered.

And the question recurring first on their reerrence to the Committee on the Judiciary-Mr. CAVE JOHNSON asked Mr. Jameson to withdraw his motion; remarking that the House should let the resolutions go to a select committee, in order that it might be seen what the gentle-man from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) and his

Mr. WISE rose and gave notice (of which he equested the Reporter, whose attention was diverted for the moment, and who, therefore, might not have caught more than its general imne would cease to war on this subject. He should hereafter oppose nothing, but he should leave to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) and others to take their own course on this whole subject. Therefore, he should vote for the motion of reference to a select committee.

Mr. HOLMES. And I give notice that hence forth, from this day, I shall renew the battle. am not yet in despair of the Republic. Mr. WISE. Nor I.

Many voices: "Nor I; nor I:" "nor any body else;" mingled with cries of "Nil desperandum "never say die;" "Yankee Doodle," &c.

Mr. HOLMES (who, from his position upon th tainly) confessed with the gentleman from Va. (Mr. Wise) that the action of this House had been anything but auspicious to Southern rights; and he said to his constituents, that day after day waves had been rolling from the North that threatened to overwhelm them. If his voice relinquishing on this floor or in the country the idea of giving battle, he would sound the toesin and give battle at once; for it was not to be mistaken when the old gallant and versable. On the country of the constitution of his country, and every proposition of the constitution of his country, and every proposition of reception, and then lay that question on the table. If Mr. Speaker Inner the country is an any other member on that the question on the table. If Mr. Speaker Inner the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on that the country is an any other member on the country is an any other member on the country is an any other member of the country is an any other taken when the old gallant and venerable Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which had stood shoulder with them in the mighty work that had disenthralled us from a foreign dominion, said to the South, no longer shall your representation on this floor be that fixed by the compromise which adopted the Constitution—that the compromise which adopted the Constitution—that the compromise which adopted the constitution that the constitution is as completely prostrated by this device, due to the gentleman to decide for him they are as effectually rejected—the right of perfectly and they are as effectually rejected—the right of perfectly such as by the gag-rule of the House. So we have always thought.

The Speaker further expressed the opinion that this course. There was a pending question before the House—and certainly Mr. Adams had a right to ask permission to proceed.

That courtesy had never been denied.

The problem of the permission to proceed.

The problem of the permission to proceed.

It, not of parnes out of factions, that is submitted you, and which that venerable, and he must say, respectable Commonerable. wealth aided us in the day of trial to consumate

> Mr. WISE rose and said he hoped he would be indulged in one remark.
>
> The Speaker said debate was not in order. But

Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) having been called He said he would not have thus thrown himself ted States; and his purpose in rising was to to order, and having taken his seat, no other propositions being at that time before the House, but for the remarks of the gentleman from South

the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. DUNCAN said he understood that if a member was called to order and pronounced to be out of order, it was his duty to take his seat, But, under the decision of the Chair, was the member to be precluded from proceeding in his respectively.

Not at all, (said Mr. W.) but it might be considered thus by ethers. By pursuing thus this course of ceasing resistance here, to what he considered a war upon his constituents, he had not meant that he should fold his arms upon this question, but that he was not satisfied, as a friend of the member to be precluded from proceeding in his But, under the decision of the Chair, was the member to be precluded from proceeding in his [Cries, "Certainly, certainly,"—"unless he have leave to proceed," &c.]

Mr. DUNCAN. What! leave to proceed in [Cries, "Certainly—certainly Dectary]

[Cries, "Certainly—certainly Dectary] Mr. DUNCAN said he had been accustomed to think that the practice had been that a member And Mr. DUNCAN appealed from the think that the practice had been that a member And Mr. DUNCAN appealed from the think that the practice had been that a member and leave to proceed in order without leave. tion, that he feared would raise a hurricane in The SPEAKER stated his decision. According to the roughes and the decision of warfare: that was all. Instead of calling uping to the regular order of business, the Speaker on the Speaker to decide what were admitted and said, as prescribed by the rules of the House, the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvaina (Mr. C. J. INGERSULL) could not be entertained; this House, to the majority of this Union, to the but that it was all. Instead of cannung up on the Speaker to decide what were admitted and what were not admitted, instead of asking for the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvaina rule, he intended to leave it to the majority of this House, to the majority of this Union, to the at that it was competent for a member to move Representatives from the non-slaveholding States suspension of the rules, and it was competent to decide the matter. The South had been dwarfa suspension of the rules, and it was competent for the House, by a vote of two-thirds, to change the order of business, to take up any other business, to The appeal led to a brief discussion, and to possibility in saying, representing as he did the everal incidental questions of order usual on sub-oldest district in Virginia: "Gentlemen, take

fringe it, and in infringing it you infringe our fights; and I call upon God to protect all."

Mr. Adams then proceeded with his remarks in favor of the respectful reference of the petition; at the close of which,

Mr. Wise moved that the question of reception be laid upon the table. A call was made for the reading of the memorial; and, after some talk, the House decided that it should be read. The vote was then taken on laying the question of reception on the table, and resulted, yeas, 98, nays 80.

But, a far more important matter was immediately brought up, which shook the House to its foundation. It was, the rescondance of the presentation. It was, the rescondance of the representation. It seemed to stun the

The said, is proper my nearborness for the property along the are a set of a 11 per center and is property as the center as the local become a center as the local become as the local bec

CINCINVATI. WEDNESDAY. JANUARY 3, 1844.

The Constitution of the United States, Mr. Adams presented disas on the Properties of the properties of the Constitution of the United States which are for first article shall read in the constitution with the constitution of the first article shall read in the constitution with the constitution of the United States which are for first article shall read in the constitution of the Co

have at least one Representative.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolve, and the proposed amendment, to each of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth in the Corner and the proposed amendment of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth in the Corner and the second test the great least of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth in the Corner and the second test the great least one second the second test the great least one second test the great least one state. The second test the great least one state to suggest to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Beardsley) to make a motion which Mr. W. could not himself make a motion which Mr. W. could not himself the test of the second test the great least one state the second test the great least one state to suggest to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Beardsley) to make a motion which Mr. W. could not himself make a motion which Mr. W. could not himself the test of the test of the test of the second test presentatives of this Commonwealth in the Con- bed, and let the gentleman from Massachusetts gress of the United States.

have all his mass of memorials, and as many more as he chose, referred to it, and let it be seen what

as he chose, referred to it, and let it be seen what it was he would be at.

Mr. W. was reminded that such a motion had already been made and was now pending. Mr. WELLER was earnest in his request fo leave to speak in reply to Mr, Beardsley; and, on ject on the table.

motion, he was permitted to proceed. olitionists of the country was to encourage them failed. by receiving their petitions! It was very true, as the gentleman had stated, that there had been a time when these petitions were received and referred, and an elaborate report upon them in due time made to the House. And what had been the result? At the very next session fifty thousand more had come in. The gentleman from New York, had made a geat discovery, viz: that encouraging these people in their hellish signs against the Constitution and the peace and stability of the Union was the only effectual mode of prostrating them! This was certainly a very grand discovery. The best way to prestrate a de-

shape of petitions and memorials, and then by a report to convince them by the force of argument that they ought to abandon their revolutionary projects! No; this was not the remedy! were petitions ever referred to committees on made, for the resolution was not in possession of any subject? It was that the committee might the House. Would a motion to lay the question examine into the facts, and the House, by having of reception on the table, be in order? It would abled to act understandingly in the case. But if and, should it prevail, the paper or protest would gentlemen were determined to refuse the uncon-stitutional prayer of these abolition petitions, the decision of the Speaker. The motion was and give battle at once; for it was not to be this taken when the old gallant and venerable Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which had stood from New York, Mr. W. should be very unwilting to specific graph to the gentleman to decide for him pject of those who kept pouring them upon Con-

Union.

Mr. BELSER said as the hour was late and the House seemed in no fit humor to discuss a topic of this character, he would move an adournment.

Mr. FRENCH being very anxious to speak,

Mr. Freehold being very analous to spean, requested Mr. B. to withdraw the motion, pledging himself to renew it so soon as he should have closed his remarks.

On that pledge Mr. Belser withdrew the mo-

Mr. FRENCH, after expressing his thanks for prove, in as few words as possible, that a vote to om a slaveholder; but this might be, and doubtess was to be attributed to the intrinsic impor- give it an interpretation beyond that which the tance of the subject, in which the contin implanted a conscience in every bosom. He de-sired to present briefly a view of the Constitution which, when duly weighed, would be found en-titled to respect. He had long desired that a certain idea, as furnishing an expositor of the Constitution on the point involved in the present debate, should be duly understood. He would state at once; and he hoped that the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) who had asked in advance the leave of the House to submit some further remarks, would in due time respond to it. Mr. F. called for the read-ing of the following clause of the Constitution: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be aportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding the whole number of free persons, in-

petitions to Congress could only get their way this provision would be stricken out of the Con oldest district in Virginia: "Gentlemen, take your course; abide by the Constitution and we abide by you, as we desire to do; we desire to abide by you forever—to die by that Union which our ferefathers established, consecrated by the blood of heroes and the wisdom of sages. Infringe it, and in infringing it you infringe our rights; and I call upon God to protect all."

Mr. BEARDSLEY agreed entirely with the ination that three-fifths of the slaves in that State should be equal to the white population; then, in the result of striking out this feature of the Constitution, Louisiana must lose just one half of her present representation. This consideration went. in his mind, to prove that the reception of all petitions to abolish slavery and slave representation was unconstitutional, and, as such, he felt himself bound to resist it.

Mr. F. concluded by a friendly exhortation to his fellow-legislators to cherish no other views of the Constitution than such as truth and justice would sanction, and to act under its broad and

of the Constitution than such as truth and justice would sanction, and to act under its broad and covering protection like a band of united brothers aiming at and laboring for nothing but the best good of their common country.

Mr. F. then renewed the motion to adjourn, which prevailed—ayes 88, noes 70.

The Haytien Government Is said to have received overtures from Grea Britain, the last offering to redeem the French claims of indemnity, for Haytien bonds. Hayti

delegate from Florida, to a seat. came up again of plantation for these gentry, and they find enon the presentation of a memorial respecting it, ough Northern overseers to do their dirty work but it was disposed of by faying the whole sub-

Mr. Wentworth gave notice of his intention to He commenced by expressing in the strongest manner his dissent from the doctrine just laid down by the honorable gentleman from New York, viz: that the best way to put down the abintroduce a bill to establish a port of entry at Chicago. An attempt to induce a call upon the

> The House at last adopted the resolution Mr. Davis, as modified by Mr. Elmer, to wit:

"That the Committee on Elections be directed to examine and report upon the certificates of seymour, the House adjourned elections or other credentials of the members reurned to serve in this House; and that they inquire and report whether the several members of this House have been elected in conformity with

of Mr. Barnard, in regard to an amendment of fign is to give it every encouragement in your power. It was certainly a novel mode of proceeding. The House was to receive from these fanatics all the stuff they chose to send to it in the question of reception. A brief conversation took

very way to increase the evil. Why ble affect the matter? No such motion could be

of memorials and petitions. Mr. Adams had presented on the former day, a petition from citizens of New York, praying for such laws and

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zens of New York, praying for such laws and laws citizens are admitted into the of the former day, a petition from citizens of New York, praying for such laws and laws citizens are admitted into the of the former day, a petition from citizens of New York, praying for such laws and laws citizens are admitted into the of the former day, a petition from citizens of New York, praying for such laws and laws citizens are admitted into the of the former day, a petition from citizens of New York, praying for such laws and laws citizens are admitted into the of the former day, a petition from citizens of New York, praying for such laws and laws citizens are admitted into the of the former day, a fit return for the courtesy just extended to him. A proposition had been made to refer the resolutions of the Legislature of Massaand denunciations, directed against me, laws and denunciations, directed against me, laws and laws citizens are admitted into the laws and laws citizens and in many of them had presented to the former day, a petition from citizens and laws citizens are admitted into the laws and laws citizens and in many of them had presented to the former day. of memorials and petitions. Mr. Adams had preamendments to the Constitution, as would ex- dry citizens, praying that clergymen might be empt them from any further participation in slavery. The speaker had at first decided that it A bill was reported, read the first time, and came within the gag rule; but being reminded ordered to be printed, giving to the Commercial The Speaker said debate was not in order. But on leave given—

Mr. WISE proceeded to make an explanation. It is said by would not have thus through himself.

He said be would not have thus through himself. otherwise, in relation to a similar petition, the further time to wind up their affairs. House adjourned to give him an opportunity to consult the Journal. The Speaker now concereceive abolition memorials would be in violation of that sacred instrument. He was happy to find that the House was not indisposed to hear some suggestions on that point, though they came come within the letter of the rule—and, as that

> of the Union was in some measure involved. He was happy, too, that the Constitution had laid every gentleman present under the sanction of an oath for its preservation, while Heaven had care Johnson said, that as he was not willing that the petition be referred at the Judiciary Committee.—
>
> The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston, Wednesday morning, Dec. 20th, in fourteen days from Livernool, bringing sixteen days later inrule itself indicated. petitions praying for a dissolution of the Union from Liverpool, bringing sixteen days later inshould be received at any time, he objected to telligence from Europe. The news are unimporthe reception of this petition. Mr. Johnson evi- tant. dently considers Slavery as the only bond of the Duff Green has come home, without having Union—to pray a divorce from the former, is to effected a commercial treaty! him equivalent to a separation from the latter!- Trade had been dull at Liverpool. Stock of Such is the miserable delusion, to which North- cotton heavy-450,000 bales American, against

ern servility has led Southern folly. tition against this charge—and persisted in his drawback on the staple. motion of reference to the Committee on the Ju- Dr. Collyer contradicts the report of his havdiciary. But, the Southern members, with their ing written a book on America. usual arrogance, determined to over-ride the The Queen has been visiting her Minister, Sir Northern People. So Mr. Thompson, a slavehol- Robert Peel, and threatens a visit to the King of luding those bound to service for a term of years, der, moved that the question of reception be laid Prussia. She may take a notion to visit Captain on the table. The yeas and nays were called Tyler after awhile. The English papers, as in when it appeared, that there were 97 for the mo- duty bound, devote a large space to her journeytion, 80 against it. 53 dodged, among whom a- ings to and fro.

> Sixty-four Slaveholders and 33 Northern Dem- near the village of Willersey, and consume ocrats thus resolved to kick a respectful petition out of the House. We ask the Democratic papers Lieutenant Munro, who killed his brother-inin Ohio to speak out in rebuke of this outrage of law, Col. Fawcett, in a duel, and then fled to the kind; this was a place for deliberation—for the slaveholding oligarchy, & their pliant tools, of Continent, has returned and given himself up to of the North. We give the names that there may justice. be no mistake.

be no mistake.

YEAS—Messrs. Ashe, Barringer, Belser, Bidlack, E. J. Black, James Black, Blackwell, Bossier. Rowlin, Boyd, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Campbell, Reuben Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Chappell, Chilton, Cobb, Cullom, Daniel, Garrett Davis, John W. Davis, Dean, Deberry, Dellet, Dickinson, Doughlass, Ficklin, Foster, French, Gilmer, Willis Green, Haralson, Holmes, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hughes, Chas. J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, King, Reston, Labranch, Lewis, Lucas, Lumpkins, McCanslen, Maclay, McClerand, McConnell, McKay, Mathews, Moore, Joseph Morris, Murphy, Newton, Neris, Peyton, Emery D. Potter, David S. Reid, Enett, Ritter, Russall, St John, Saundors, Senter, Singson, Sildell, J. T. Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Secured, Stephess, Silies, Stone, Strong, Taylor, Thomasson, Thompson, Tibbatta Weller, Wentworth, Wilkins, Wise, Woodward, Yost, Belle, McDowell—97
NAYS—Messrs, Adams, Anderson, Barnard, Beards

Woodward, Yost. Relie, McDowell—97

NAYS—Messrs. Adams. Anderson, Barnard, Beards ley, Benton, Jeremich Brown, Duffington, Cary, Carroll-Callin, Collamer, Cranston, Dana, Richard D. Davis, Dishey, Diffington, Dana, Richard D. Davis, Dana, Richard D. Davis, Dana, Richard D. Davis, Dishey, Diffington, Dana, Richard D. Davis, Davis, Davis

tant subject. It was read twice by its title, and Mr. HARALSON, of Georgia denounced it as "disreferred to the committee on the Public Lands. respectful and insulting to the American House The bill passed by the last Senate, to transfer the of Representatives, and raised the question of re-United States stock in the Chesapeake and ception. These slaveholders and their serviles lost, and the bill referred to the committee on then should any portion of these same people ven-The question of the right of Mr. Levy, the buke, O, they are insulting! The North is a kind ture to administer an ingenious, well-merited refor them.

The SPEAKER decided that the petition, giv ing rise to debate, must by the rule lie over.

Mr. WISE, who had objected, though he would not formally challenge a similar previous ease, now rose and took an appeal, or the ground that the point to be discussed was not the subject-matter of the petition itself, but the mere question of its reception.

M. STRONG moved that the repeal be laid on

Pending which question, on motion of Mr

So much for all attempts to stifle the voice of

Ohio Legislature.

SENATE, Decem. 22d .- Mr. Disney gave notice of his purpose to introduce at some subsequent day, a bill to incorporate the Agricultural Society of Cincinnati.

The Bank Bill of the House was taken up, and Mr. PARKER offered an amendment consisting of four sections, to come in after section eighthincorporating the principle of individual liability, the issue of notes of a smaller denomination than five dollars, and any notes between five and ten. ten and twenty, and so on. The Bill with the pending amendments was re-committed to the Standing Committee on Banks and the Currency.

Mr. Wolcott offered a long preamble; embracimmediate occupation of the Territory. They were laid on the table.

The Senate resolved to have every House bill printed on its first reading in their body, for their

tance. Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

gress was nothing short of a dissolution of the the fact of the yeas and nays having been taken, presented from the Germans of Hamilton county, we regret to see the name of Dr. Duncan. would not spread the protest upon the Journal. praying that the laws might be so amended, that Mr. Adams said that it had not been his in-

Bank of Cincinnati, and the Bank of Geauga,

Nothing further was done, worth noting, an invective delivered by Mr. Archbold against the Journal-editor, for "libelling" him. know nothing of the character of the offensive article in the Journal, but nothing could justify the language of Mr. Archbold. No one does fect impartiality upon the subject; and, be- opinions I hold, I hold from God and from rule was restrictive, he did not think proper to himself any good, or raises himself in public estimation, by returning railing for railing.

230,000 in the corresponding period last year. Mr. Adams explained, and vindicated the pe- Rumored that Government intends to allow a

man above Southern dictation, inquire into this insult to the English flag. So say the papers. A terrible fire had broken out in a private house

> The important election in Salisbury has terminated, in the triumph of Mr. Campbell, over

the policy of the Government on a most impor-stretch their gag-rule to fit the case, any how. of the senate of Glasgow University, respecting Universities. The French Government, it is rumored, is un-

easy at the Duke of Bordeaux's visit to England. Ohio Canal, conditionally, was introduced by Mr.

Stewart of Pa., who moved its reference to the riage. The returns with regard to the commerce

> but the opposition papers differ in opinion. The Lopez ministry, in Spain, has resigned, and the Queen has commissioned Olozago to form a Cabinet

Joab" is in the matter-that British intrigue is (said Mr. A.) I am not here to answer for at the bottom of these difficulties.

The suppression of the insurrection in Gallicia. Portugal, was complete, and every thing was

The Porte had begun to entertain serious apprehensions from the late popular movements in pinion, which he addressed to all the slave-Greece.

Such is the substance of the news by the Hi-

Congress--Massachusetts--

House, Dec. 22.- The Journal of yesterday ams, in the first instance, had been called to order for irrelevancy in debate. Mr. French motion of reference in relation to the Massachusetts resolutions: but it failed.

day, this gentleman seemed determined to endams to make his address. Among the nays

circumstances, scarce likely to act with per- communion with very few of them. The sides, he had no desire whatever to act in my own judgment, as well as from the lan-

any way on these resolutions.

But the debate which had occupied so which still, I believe, is permitted to hang much of the time of the House yesterday, in this hall, however any portion of it may, had turned on a matter wholly different from in practice, have been turned out of doors. these questions of reference. A gentlemen But while saying this, I wish to make no unfrom Virginia over the way, (Mr. Wise.) meaning insignificant professions of attachfrom Virginia over the way, (Mr. Wise,) meaning insignificant professions of attach-whom he did not now see in his place, had ment to the liberties of this country or to the risen and called the attention of the House, and had particularly invited that of the Re- the Union may last forever: and, as one importers especially to what he was about to portant means of securing that result, I wish say, which was that he renounced from this for the abolition of slavery throughout the time forth, and forever, the "war" which Union. I believe this to be indispensable to for seven or eight years past had been car- its preservation, and so I think it will turn ried on in this House on the subject of abo- out. But, then, I wish it to be effected lition petitions, adding that he for one was peaceably and quietly, by the will of those heartily sick and tired of the manner in who now hold the slaves in bondage: convinwhich it had for some time been carried on; ced, as I believe they will be, that such an whereupon another gentleman, from the issue is as much their own interest as it posvery highest pitch of Southern chivalry, had sibly can be of those who shall be disenfrom Virginia might be with the war and have nothing to do with them. the way in which it had been managed, he That is the prayer of many he was ready, at once, to rally all his forces

have been used by either of the gentlemen. This hall was not a fit place for battle of any citizens alike of one great nation, met to great masses whom I represent, and of the consult on a common interest—and where all, people of the State of Massachusetts who as he hoped, had at heart a most passionate desire for the good of the country. All battopresent.

The time has been when, for presenting asking Congress to take the free trade candidate, Mr. Bouverie—by a ma-jority of only 45. Such a victory is almost equiv-

ers who had spoken on the subject after this most terrific threat to prostrate the Union, had all resolved themselves at last into the position that they would stand upon the Con-The Chambers were to be convoked on the of the gentlemen referred at all to the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, the reference of which was the question be fore the House) were violations of the Conof France, are lauded by the ministerial papers, stitution—yes, that petitions were violations as evidence of the growing prosperity of France, of the Constitution! for that was what it came to. The gentlemen, in the very midst of their military fury, all declared that they were most deeply, most devoutly, to the very bottom of their inmost souls, attached to the The overland mail from India, brings little that the Legislature of Massachusetts, union of the States, and seemed to intimate news in addition. The bloody scenes in the Pun- (though they made no direct reference to the aub, and the designs of Lord Ellenborough, are resolutions of that body,) and more especialthe principal topics of interest. Suspicions have ly the abolitionists who sent their petitions een broached in England, that the "hand of here, were not attached to the Union. Sir, the purposes or views of any abolition society, or of any individual abolitionistthough I am, in one sense, an abolitionist myself: in that sense in which Thomas Jefferson, in the seventy-seventh year of his holders of the country, namely, that aboli-

tion must come; that the sooner it came the better, and if not, that worse would ensue. Whoever will read his life and writings, as they have been published by his grandson, will find in one of the volumes of that publication this sentiment avowed, word for was amended so as to state the fact that Mr. Ad- word, as I have stated it. "Fate," he adds, 'has decreed the freedom of that people."-"Fate has decreed"-I will change the word estoring the penitentiary clause, and forbidding rose to correct a misapprehension: he seems to dom of that people, and he will make them -the God of Nature has decreed the freehave been particularly unfortunate in his consti- free in his own time; not, as I expect, in my tutional expositions,-no one appearing to have day, but in some day hereafter. In that understood him aright. An attempt was made sense, then, that Thomas Jefferson was an to stave off the regular business, which was the abolitionist, and was so all his life, I am one. I hope with all my soul that the day will come when "slavery" shall be a word withwhy receive them? The gentleman had pretty broadly intimated that, in refusing to receive themse papers, the House had been guilty of a violation of the Constitution. Now, Mr. W. claimed to have quite as warm and decided a regard of the Speaker. The motion was ing the deciaration of the Oregon Convention as sembled at Cincinnati last July; and closed it with resolutions, calling upon our Senators and sent of the House, and the leniency of the Speaker. This, in my judgment, will be the consummation of the Constitution of his country and every presented, is, articles to receive them? The gentleman had pretty made accordingly, and carried—year, 116, nays, sembled at Cincinnati last July; and closed it with resolutions, calling upon our Senators and sent of the House, and the leniency of the Speaker. This, in my judgment, will be the consummation of the Constitution of his country and every presented, is, articles to refer the mation of the Oregon Convention as ing the deciaration of the Oregon Convention as ing the deciaratio ertions to procure the passage of a bill for the were sympathetic with that of the Speaker. Toimmediate occupation of the Territory. They day, this gentleman seemed determined to one shall lie down with the lamb, and when all day, this gentleman seemed determined to en-force rigidly the rules of the House, it being now Old Testament, promises and prophecies of the Mr. Adams' turn to speak. But, after a great peated and confirmed by Jesus Christ, shall deal of conversation, and a mean attto cut empt receive their complete fulfilment. In that him off from a privilege extended hitherto to all, day I believe that man will be a nobler, a SENATE, Decem. 23.—Nothing done of importhe House agreed, by a vote of 123 to 46, to sus- purer, a more elevated being by far than we pend the rules for the purpose of enabling Mr. see him now; when he will approach much earer to the angels. In that abolitionist: in the sense advocated and avowed by any abolition society that I am now acquainted with, I am not, and never have The next business in order was the reception Lunatics, incapable of becoming naturalized on tention, nor was it now his desire, to trespass been. I believe, however, that in those sochusetts, presented by him last evening, to the Committee on the Judiciary; to such a much virtue, as high rectitude, and as ardent disposition of them he should very willingly submit; and there had been another to refer them to a select committee, to consist of one member from each State: nor had he any objections to that. He was willing they should go to any appropriate committee. And if the House should send them to a select committee he was willing that the Speaker think of them. I have had little intercourse mittee, he was willing that the Speaker think of them. I have had little intercourse should omit his name, as being, under the with these societies generally, and I hold

> instantly sprung to his feet and declared that, thralled. I wish no interference whatever however weary or disgusted the gentleman with the institutions of the South; I wish to That is the prayer of many whose petiwas not; so far from it that, on the contrary, tions are now before the Committee on the Judiciary. These petitions ask not that Congress should interfere with slavery as it and to make battle.
>
> Congress should interfere with slavery as it exists in the States, but only that they may Dr. Duncan. Will not the honest Democrats who voted for Dr. Duncan, believing him to be a over their difficulties, growing out of the alleged For myself, I wish it to be clearly under-The gentleman from Virginia, indeed, did stood that I disclaim all purpose or desire to say that this was not the place for this spe- interfere with the institutions of the South. cies of warfare; which was perfectly true. I claim to entertain as strong and ardent a desire for the continance of this Union as any man in this House, or in this communi-

Union of the States. I wish, indeed, that

passed the resolutions I have had the honor porty of only 45. Such a victory is almost equivalent to a defeat.

The Anti-Corn-Law League was pushing ahead with remarkable energy—taking efficient means to raise the £100,000. Its meetings are corollawing.

The time has been when, for presenting here a petition asking Congress to take measures for a peaceable dissolution of the Union, I was brought before the House as a criminal, as a culprit, guilty of constructive attitude assumed by the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. House) and in the constant of the presenting three a petition asking Congress to take the constructive assumed in this hall, ought to cease. This, measures for a peaceable dissolution of the Union, I was brought before the House as a criminal, as a culprit, guilty of constructive attitude assumed by the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. House) and the constructive assumed by the gentleman from S. means to raise the £100,000. Its meetings are overflowing.

The State Trials in Ireland are adjourned till January 15th. O'Connell has retired for awhile to his required the state of the mountain home. Reported that the trials will be abandoned. Some compromise with Ireland will probably be attempted by Peel. The Commission to inquire into the workings of the landlord and tenant question, commence their sittings in Dublin immediately.

tice that he would no longer hold the militative duced by the obstinate refusal of this House to receive their petitions: and if the South on the working of the south that this is one of the very causes which go to-weaken thing in his life, [a laugh,] for the position thing in his life, [a laugh,] for the position was not tenable: the people of this Union was not tenable: the people of the whole North and Northwest to the Union. It does never would support those who should attended by the obstinate refusal of this House to receive their petitions: and if the South on the one of the very causes which go to-weaken thing in his life, [a laugh,] for the position. North and Northwest to the Union. It does never would support those who should attended by the obstinate refusal of this House to receive their petitions: and if the South on the work in the attachment of the people of the whole never would support those who should attended to receive their petitions: and if the South on the wing in the attachment of the people of the whole never would support those who should attended to receive their petitions: and if the South on the receive their petitions: and if the South on the receive their petitions: and if the South on the receive their petitions and if the South on the receive their petitions and if the South on the receive their petitions and if the South on the receive their petitions and if the South on the receive their petitions and if the South on the receive their petitions and if the South on the receive their petitions and if the South on the receive their petitions and if the South on the receive their petitions and if the South on the receive their petitions and if the South on the receive their petitions and if the South on the receive their petitions.

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Plas

Representatives on a motion to refer that portion of the President's message, relating to the navigation of the Western waters, to the Compassed without Northern votes. After

needed improvements, the knots, the gnarled points of this old bone of contention—the power of Congress over internal improvements. He internal improvement, if they would only humbly acquiesce in the views of the strict construche strict sect of the Pharisees-they would get all they wanted. Ah! this straitest force appropriations from Congress, to clear the lish a Naval Depot at Memphis; to refit Peneacola; to lay out upon fortifications on the Dry Tortugas-to keep up a naval armament in the Gulf, and a Home Squadron on the shores of the South, -why then, peradventure, they will stretch the mittee of nine to report on its interests. powers of the Constitution so far as to remove a few snags from the Mississippi, and, in the last extremity, buy out the monopoly at the falls of the Ohio! The Pharisees of olden time were hypocrites, and their American namesakes are had no sooner appeared than we called attentio like unto them.

Mr. KENNEDY of Indiana was glad that the President of the United States and members of Con- factures in the free States, which were beginning gress had found out that there was such a place to start under the policy of the Government, (we as the West-(he should have said the South- say nothing one way or the other as to the sound-West.) But he would assure gentlemen that ness of this policy,) were coolly proposed to be the West would undertake to take care of its nipped in the bud, for the sake of enlarging the own interests, in its own way. The West was a market for a most villanous, nasty weed, because nightly valley. The Hudson was a mere spring it chanced to be a slave-labor staple. We referbranch compared with the Mississippi. New red to the matter, as a fair illustration of the York was a great State, but compared with the policy which the General Government has been West, it was too small to be talked about; you in the habit of pursuing towards free labor intercould put it in your breeches pocket. The West ests. How happens it, that no negotiations have no longer wanted the milk of babes, but the been set on foot with Great Britain, in behalf meat of men; and smuld have it

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, then began to land, to be a mighty empire—and, it was time, larvoice, by well-timed negotiations—represent the only way the Slave-Power can maintain its have adverted. ascendency, is, by dividing in irreconcilable enmity the Representatives of the free Statesso that it may use one portion to manage the

Such has always been its policy; but as there are indications that old party-divisions at the north will not much longer answer its purposes, it finds it necessary to lay the foundation for another more dangerous and more lasting division-a division between the Eastern free States and the Western free States. Will the representatives of these States suffer themselves to be befooled by such trickery? They have but one interest. It is impossible to conceive of warring interests between them. The manufacturing States will always constitute an important, though by no means the sole, market for the West. The agricultural States of this region will alof the manufactures of the East. Whatever increases the productive capabilities of either, must react beneficially upon the interests of the other. Let northern men bear this in mind-and when reasonable appropriations are asked to improve the navigation of our western waters, let them cheerfully acquiesce-and when necessary appropriations are required by the East, let the dend be met in a liberal spirit by the West.-Whatever, too, is demanded for the substantial interests of the South, that the Government can constitutionally grant, let it be granted. And let every true patriot put his foot upon this attempt of the SLAVE-Power to engender sectional discord and animosity between portions of our common country. Bribing, dividing, and bullying, is its policy.

Mr. Holmes proceeded in his appeal to the West. Her abundance would become a burden unless she improved the navigation of her waters. The commerce floating down her rivers, some in their influences, than if managed in the required protection. But note the sum total of way we have suggested. this protection! "Pensacola is not a Navy Yard." on the Dry Tortugas being placed in a situation, mother, the North. Mr. Holmes must indeed think the West soft, to be caught by such chaff.

Mr. BEARDSLEY, of New York, asked, had the mouth? Had a single gentleman raised his concentrated, in behalf of the rights of the non

ittee who should have especial charge of the tica, who indulges in the continual expression of mmense interests connected with the improve- sectional feelings and sentiments. ments and internal commerce on the Western

Mr. Belger of Alabama wanted to know where the money was to come from to carry out these ally write articles, the substance of which is ta-

more ways than one of effecting reform. One would never do, you know, to quote was to lock up the public money, and not spend Liberty peper. Can any good come out of Nazit for any thing; another was, to expend it pro-

perly and wisely.

Mr. WINTEROF repelled the charge, that the North was hostile to the West, and administered rebuke, gentle enough, to Mr. Holmes for his ter, in favor of the annexation of Texas, is said inflammatory speech. He appealed to the past, by the National Anti-slavery Standard, to be When had any great Western measure failed for "deep in the Texas Land meculation." The same

Saturday, December 30, 1943. | scknowledged. But to what did she owe it? To Southern votes? Let gentlemen examine. He Western Interests -- The Sectional De- had once heard, and heard it with pleasure and wards one class of their fellow creatures, they A few numbers since we referred briefly to the Western States, not now a member of that body, Those who in the House of Representatives deny ectional debate which sprung up in the House of declare in his place that never had a measure the right of petition to Anti-slavery men, act but a strict examination of the year and nays, that mittee on Commerce.

a strict examination of the yeas and nays, that

Mr. Wiss affected no little sagacity in making

Senator had declared that he could find no Westthis motion: he did it to avoid, for the benefit of ern measure, which had not either been originat-North, as against a false and cruel mother, who plies—poisoning the very elements of life.

Mr. Wise denounced the speech of Mr. Win-

throp, (one justified by the false accusations brought against the North,) as the most section sect of the Pharisees are always straining at a he had heard through the whole debate. He then gnat, and swallowing a camel. If they can launched out into a rigmarole about the stupend ous generosity of the Old Dominion, who had Red River-a local work-to estab- given to the West, its entire territory, to which by the way she had about as much right as she had to the mountains of the moon.

The House finally adjourned, and the likeli hood is, that the West will obtain a select com-

Mr. Upshur and Tobacco.

The report of Mr. Upshur, on a proposed tree y of commerce with the German Customs Union to the profound concern evinced by the Admin istration for slaveholding interests. The manu of the staples of the Great West?

The Anti-Corn-law League, all the sinister make love to the mighty West. (It would be a prophecyings of the ultra tariff men to the conglorious ally to the Slave-Power, would it not?) trary notwithstanding, is gathering power rapidly He rejoiced that the Great West, like a strong in Great Britain. It is the general expectation man after a sleep, had arisen and resolved to there, that the ministry will be compelled to reshake her invincible locks. He spoke of it as lax their system, and finally abandon it. Why growing up from a mere colony of New Eng- not, under such circumstances, second the popuhe said, to wake up against her mother, and not to suffer that mother to give her milk, when she of the West, and how much the interests of required strong meat; but to control that mother both countries might be promoted by a more libin poisoning the very sources from which she eral commercial policy on the part of both? It drew the aliment of life. Strange and bitter language this, from a member of the National Legis- these strenuous efforts to extend the market for lature! Wicked attempt to array the West in the poisonous tobacco weed. Why is it that our deadly hostility against the East! What means cotemporaries in commenting upon this project it? The Representative power of the Slave- of the Administration, leave out of view entirely States has so fallen off since the last census that its bearing upon the great question to which we

Chaplains.

The editor of the New York Tribune writing from Washington savs-

"Rev. Mr. Tinsley, the Chaplain elect, is an eminent Baptist clergyman of Virginia. 'I do for Tiffany, "that New York may have this tri-fle, since she has so far had nothing in the Hous-or the committees,"—'Oh, you know,' replied a Virginia Tylerite, in a dry way, 'that New York

This suggests unpleasant thoughts in relation to the chaplaincy to Congress. It seems to be gain, to be haggled for like any other office among interested politicians. For one, we say, let the office be dispensed with. It is proper to continue prayers in Congress, but, certainly, there is enough Christianity in the Washington ways be immense, but not the only, consumers Clergy to furnish prayers to Congress, without pay Let this body give an invitation to the severa pastors in that city, to make some arrangement among themselves, by which, every morning, some person might attend, to open the session with supplication to Almighty God. Ten minutes a day could surely be given, without the demand for a salary.

> And as to preaching, we trust there are church es enough in Washington to care for the spiritual interests of all the members of Congress; but, if there is not, the Hall of that body could be opened every Sabbath, for any one who might see proper to peach the truth.

> We consider the chaplaincy, as at presen managed, a reproach to the Christian religion, and the ministers who suffer themselves to be candidates for it. Our remarks spring from no disposition to undervalue religious services: we hold that they are vastly important: but, as now administered, we believe they are far less whole-

C. M. Clay's Letter. "The gentlemen from the whole West ought to insist at once on a Navy Yard at Memphis, and land Herald, speaking of C. M. Clay's letter, says:- "It is much talked of and highly approvone to build ships, and the other to protect them!"

Therefore unite, unite against your unnatural renthers the North Mr. Helman and the other to protect them!"

Therefore unite, unite against your unnatural renthers the North Mr. Helman and the state of the rights of the renthers the North Mr. Helman and the state of the rights of the renthers the North Mr. Helman and the state of the rights of the renthers the North Mr. Helman and the state of the rights of the renthers the north and rights appropriate the state of the rights of the renthers the rights of the rights o

We hear no report of the Letter from the press in this city, although our citizens who have been We understand that a review of it, from the pen South and West any distinct interest from the able to get hold of it in the Herald, are delighted of an able clergyman of the same order, will be Union? Why, then, this attempt to array the with it. And, so far as we know, it gives as much published in a few days. West against the East and North? Who had ob- pleasure to Democrats as Whigs. As to the remark jected to the improvement of the Mississippi ri- of the correspondent above, that "public opinion ver or its tributary streams? Who had said a is fast concentrating upon the subject of the word against the great naval works proposed to rights of the free States," we have little sympabe erected either upon that great stream or at its thy with it. We want to see a public opinion voice against it? Why then this effort to array slave-holders of the country, as well of the slave finally, by being planted and re-planted, become the West and the South against the North and States, as of the free. We know of no rights of healthy and vigorous. the East? Nothing had occurred to warrant the the latter which the former have not. Let the peolanguage of the gentleman from South Carolina, ple be aroused, not against the slave States, but the intended to rouse up the West, and petty aristocracy of slave-holders, who, for a time excite hostile feelings there towards other sec- are permitted to control their interests. The Southern and Northern people are alike interested Mr. Harpin desired, and in the name of the in the re-establishment of Constitutional liberty. people of the West demanded, a Standing Com- No man has studied in the school of Liberty poli-

Magnanimous.

We cannot exactly admire the greatness great projects. He thought this Congress was to ken without acknowledgment by one paper o Mr. BRINKERHOFF of Ohio thought there were which are then copied freely by the press. It

Mr. Gilmer, who wrote a long letter, last wis want of Northern votes? When? When? the thing is asserted to be true of most of the pr West had received much more than she had ever nent politicians in the Slave States.

pride, a gentleman in the Senate from one of the will soon cease to rogard the rights of any class.

the West, of the North, of all the interior which ed by a Northern man, or been sustained and among the colored people-it seems that he is carried by Northern votes. Yet his friend now now beginning to prowl among whites. They called out to the West to wake up against the are despised whites, to be sure-no other than the Mormons-but if they may be kidnapped, so may

A Springfield correspondent of the St. Loui Republican writes under date of the 19th : "A messenger was here a few days since from Nauvoo, bringing information that two Mormon had been kidnapped from that place, and carried over to the Missouri side of the river. The Governor was called upon to demand these men from the Governor of Missouri, but he refused to make the demand. Upon what grounds, I am not in formed. Whatever may be said of some of the leading Mormons, it is certain, that the mass while they obey our laws as good citizens, should be protected in their rights by the Governmen of the State. But there is no election pending

A State that permits her sovereignty to be thu outraged, shows herself a fit subject for the

The National Anti-Slavery Standard says, th "the emigration to Oregon, encouraged by the Government to extend itself to California, is he does not. His Bangor Letter, not yet publikely, according to late accounts, to suffer still lished in a single paper of this city, except our more miserably, if not to perish. Blind, passion ate, and sinister men at the head of affairs, can do dreadful mischief to masses."

The masses, we take it, were the first to move in this Oregon business. We are not so appre without suffering. Life may be lost, but for one we say, let it be lost, and let suffering be endured, rather than a noble territory like Oregon should remain unillumined by the light of civil ization. God has given to man the earth as his heritage. The enterprising, adventurous emigrant, is his agent,—the hardy pioneer of Hu- of Perriconing. It cannot be that while the right his compliance with these requisitions; &, should for the poor. It may be so for the church of

Morse's Magnetic Telegraph.

According to the Tribune, this Telegraph wi oon be put in operation between Baltimore and New York. If successful, it will work wonders. Intelligence between distant points can be con municated by it, with the speed of thought. N one is required to watch at the end where the intelligence is to be received. "It writes down." says the Tribune, "its own story, so that a blind man can read it, and will jot down alone, and in the dark, messages to half a dozen differen persons, or bureaux, communicated to it by touch thousands of miles away, and transmitte with the speed of thought." The motion of the electric current is estimated at 258,000 miles

What with Mesmerism, Magnetism, and Steam we shall be apt to lose all idea of distance, after a while

Powerful lection eering.

The N. York Tribune, announces that Mrs. Cla Pittsburgh Gazette copies the statement. The Pittsburgh Post, gets mad, and says it is all a Christian Advocate, in corroboration of the important fact.

This is a knotty point, and we see not how can be settled, unless by the appointment of a Committee of Investigation, to be styled, the Committee on Dairies and Kitchens

"To the Liberty Party.

Of the Second Congressional District, it must b Of the Second Congressional District, it must be a pleasing reflection to know, that Mr. Weller voted for continuing the 21st rule. The responsibility of electing Mr. W. rests upon them."An exchange paper.

To the Whigs of the Second Congressions District, it must be a pleasing reflection, that Mr Weller voted for continuing the 21st rule. The esponsibility of electing Mr. W. rests upon them. If they had united with the Liberty men, in support of Dr. M. C. WILLIAMS, who in all respects was an unexceptionable candidate, they might have had in Congress a good and true man.

Mr. Brownson and the Democratic Re-

View.

It would seem that the contract between Mr. Brownson and the Democratic Review, according to which he was to have the privilege of writing what he pleased for it, has been terminated. We see by the Boston Courier, that he is about starting a journal of his own, to be called "Brownson's Quarterly Review."

Dr. Junkins,

Of Miami University, has lately published his even hours' speech, delivered in the Cincinnati Synod, in defence of slavery. It is a horrible production, and its author will live to be ashamed of it, unless given over to a reprobate mind.-

Acclimation of Plants.

Plants occasionally need acclimation, as as human bodies. Sometimes it is found, that foreign plants, for the first few years in this country, are feeble and almost worthless, but

The German Lutheran church in Louisville vas destroyed by fire last Thursday morning.

Monday, January 1, 1844. Mr. Adams.

services to the cause of hymanity, we yield him ment of Pennsylvania avenue, on the mile and was gracious enough to assure the friends of was poisoning the very source of alimental suppained by such remarks as are quoted above.—
That, with his peculiar views, he should disclaim being an Abolitionist, is proper enough,—
but when he goes beyond this, and leaves it to

branch of the general movement throughout are those of the revered instrument to which Mr. consibility for slavery, and the extinction of the evil throughout the whole country: its measures are, Discussion, Petition, the Ballot-box. Does

Mr. Adams object to these measures, oppose he does not. His Bangor Letter, not yet pubown; the eloquent introduction to his Astro as to its sincerity. And as to our measures, Is truth to be advanced, without being proclaim-

him express a doubt in relation to the propriety the Legislature of the sovereign State of Massa- penses thus incurred have been paid! chusetts, for a fundamental alteration of the Constitution. The clause aimed at, confers a privilege which, according to his own declaration, is unjust, anti-republican, oppressive to the free states, and the source of all the political evils of the country. This is not an unmeaning declaranind, as he seems intent on producing. With

mony by our acts to the truth of his own declargislature? Is it a "greatly mistaken" policy for freemen to use the ballot-box to redress a great political wrong? What is the alternative thing else that is better? Would it be wise to

nothing? We do not charge Mr. Adams with delaying the hour of universal freedom. True, his course does not always seem to us adapted to hasten it; adopted the resolution, asking an appropriation appease the elements of discord, they were perindeed, by such disclaimers as the above, we from Congress, to build a bridge over the Ohio at mitted to go to church in their red gowns and fear he obstructs the cause of human liberty.—

But, the tendency of his course, on the whole, is

Wheeling.

The bill regulating the salaries of certain unquestionably in favor of the Anti-slavery en- State officers, was then taken up. A motion to rialized her Majesty on this gross infringement terprise. Can he not concede as much to its ear- reduce the compensation of the Treasurer of of the rights of the crown, and of the Establishnest advocates, who, in another field, under State from \$1000 to \$730, was lost; as was also ed church. Poor men! they seem to think there greater obloquy, are endeavoring in a more hum- a motion to reduce the salary of the Secretary of is no salvation from under a cocked hat. ble way, by the same instrumentalities he uses, to State from \$800 to \$500. Moved that the salary They are men, and their works are therefore im- reduced from \$500 to \$400. Lost. Moved that perfect. They do not profess to have a zeal al- the compensation of the Superintendant of the ways tempered by charity and discretion. Their Lunatic Asylum be \$1000, instead of \$1200. neasures may not always be well-judged. There Lost. may be at times extravagancies in speech, and occasional manifestations of a proscriptive spirit: 64, nays 6. Read a third time and passed. but are angelic attributes to be looked for in mortals? These are evils belonging to human nature: they are not peculiar to them, or their mode o conducting a great enterprize. And are these evils to be set off against the good they have accomplished, and are yet accomplishing, through

the agitation of this subject? Mr. Adams refers to certain animadversion and denunciations directed against himself by many anti-slavery societies. We know multitudes of them in the West have sustained him by approving resolutions, but not one, that has denounced him: and at the East, the great mass of Anti-slavery men, while they deeply regret the peculiar opinions which divide him from them, therish the warmest regard for his character, and hold his services in high honor. And it is the remembrance of the steadfastness of their confidence in him, which makes censure so sweeping as the above, painful to their inmost hearts. lowing characteristic valedictory on Duff Green. Who, when the nation was forgetting the fundamental principles of its very existence, revived these principles, and forced their consideration upon the public mind? Who, when all men hrank from the side of the "Defender of the Right of Petition," stood by him in firm, unbroken, fearless phalanx? When men's mouths were receipts in full of all demands filled with cursing and bitterness, the Anti-slavery

e cotton crop this year, at 2,135,000 hales, it

on, give a deplorable picture of the evils of a sures are occasionally made of life among

be inferred that the Asti-slavery organization is lis of the Union. We cannot concur in this ofundamentally wrong, and operates to retard the pinion. The Government ought to own the seat man attempted to set aside the toast, but the ascause of emancipation, we feel that injustice is of its own immediate operations; but, should be What is the present Anti-slavery movement? upon it. We are far from withholding blame from those who have been so lavish of the monthe world against despotic power. Its principles ey of the people of the United States. We should send representatives to Congress who will Adams so frequently refers for his political creed set their faces as flint against any expenditures -the Declaration of Independence: its objects in the District, not absolutely required to make are, the divorce of the free States from all res- it a convenient place for transacting the affairs of the Union.

South Carolina.
South Carolina is the State in which most of the white people are excluded from all share in the government, while a few slaveholders control

Lately the Governor in his message recommen ded more stringent measures in relation to the ical Discourse in this place; his speeches in Con- exclusion of free colored people. Accordingly gress for years past,—all abound in repeated, un- a bill has passed the House, and gone to the Senequivocal, solemn affirmations of every impor- ate, directing that every captain who enters the tant principle promulgated by Anti-slavery men. port, shall report immediately the number of nehensive as our cotemporary about the Oregon His sympathy with our objects has been too often groes on board, giving a description of them &c.; enterprise. No new country was ever settled and too emphatically declared, to leave a doubt prohibiting every colored person, cook, steward, &c., to leave the vessel, or come on shore, against which of them all, lie his objections? - except within certain limits to be fixed by the municipal authorities; imposing a penalty of one ed? Surely Mr. Adams gives his sanction to the hundred dollars on the Captain or master for vio- self announced this as one of the great objects freest discussion; and never yet have we heard lating this clause; binding the Captain to give se- of his mission. The London Times talks as if it curity to the amount of a thousand dollars for would be a condescension for the church to care for which he has so nobly struggled, is still de- he refuse, ordering the Sheriff to commit the nied, he would have us give over its exercise. colored person to jail, and to take possession, and ter lauding the Established church as containing Is it then the resort to the Ballot-box, he would keep possession of his vessel, until security is a clergy, the "most aristocratical, the most educacondemn? He has presented resolutions from given, or the vessel be ready to sail, and the ex-

Ohio Legislature. SENATE, Dec. 26,-The retrenchment bill came up for consideration. Mr. Disney avowed himabout her, it says, that in dissenting communities
self in favor of its indefinite postponement. Two we fail to see—a consciousness of her dignity day of next April; and Mr. Adams to deline dollars a day was too small a compensation to and origin, which makes such condescension to members. No man could come to Columbus poverty a natural pleasure and duty. She can tion. Mr. Adams must be aware of the natural and support himself and family on that. But, consequence of such a conviction in the public he had no intention of inflicting a speech, es- gy in the world," and a lofty church, condescendpecially as his friend of the Cincinnati Gazette ing to teach "the poor and dependent mass," are their eyes opened to the source of all the had said that he was too windy. "He had a pro- rare representatives of Him, who chose his first their eyes opened to the source of all the had said that he was too windy. "He had a pro-political evils of the country, will the people found reverence for all that man (Judge Wright) preachers from among fishermen, and ate with terests of the people of the United States. fold their hands, contented, without an effort to could say, for he held him to be the most magnifiremove it? Can be blame us for bearing testi- cent specimen of the Jack ass to be found in the ly advisers, that, "to be carrying on civilities and Miami Valley." This is not smart, anyhow. It courtesies with a small upper class and to neg- Union." tion, and the resolves of the Massachusetts Le- is neither refined common place, nor coarse wit. lect the poor, is to a church, what living on puffs Strict constructionists these, of the straitest The Senate adjourned without coming to a de- and sweets and froth and air would be to a man, of the Pharisees. Where do they find power House, Dec. 26 .- The bill for reducing the beef or mutton,"

of such measures, unless it be, to ao notwing:—
sometimes churns her cream herself, and always

We discuss, we petition, we vote: can we do any der consideration. Several amendments were draw as little spiritual benefit from the Times, as made for reducing the salary of Judges, Auditor, the poor have derived from her. leave all this undone? What does the venerable &c.—but were lost. The House then adjourned. "sheer fabrication"—he dont believe she has anything to do with the management of her cream.

Senate, Dec. 27.—The retrenchment bill was

thing to do with the management of her cream. Lahm in opposition.

Chambers in support. The Senate then took a recess

romote the same objects at which he aims? - of the Clerk, in the Secretary of State's office be

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, yeas

Opinions Abroad. port of Mr. Walsh. The difference is as fundamental as can be

A Valedictory.

The Reverend Sydney Smith bestows the fol-"I am astonished that the honest States of America do not draw a Cordon Sanitaire round their unpaying brethren, that the truly mercantheir unpaying brethren, that the truly mercantile New Yorkers and the thorougholy honest people of Massachusetts, do not in their European visits wear an uniform with S. S., or Solvent States, worked in gold letters upon the coat, and

Drowned.

Richard Hulse, a citizen of Batavia, Clermont county, was drowned, while attempting, last Saturday, to cross the East Fork of Miami Creek.

Population in Kentucky.

The number of white males over 2! years in Kentucky, is 124,709.

Revolting.

A mother was lately convicted in Rhode Island of prostituting her own daughter, a girl of fifteen, for the sakeof obtaining intoxicating liquor.

A bill to amend the Constitution of South Cardina with a view to suppress duelling has been nominated by the President, as auditor of the Past-office Department.

Matthew St. Clair Clark,

Late Clerk of the House of Representatives, has been nominated by the President, as auditor of the Peast-office Department.

Cotton Crops.

A writter in the New Grissan Bulletin sums up The German Lutheran church in Louisville, the cotton grop this year, at 2,135,000 bales, in
Mr. Carlyle,

Mr. Carlyle, waistcoats, and our own property figured on their

Things in England.

PARSONS AND TOAST-DRINKING.—Odd disclo

capita/city. He says, that Public Opinion in the the English parsons. We see in the Lon-District of Columbia, constantly pressing upon don Non-Conformist, an account of a public din-Congress, demands copious expenditures from ner held to celebrate the anniversary of the Ot-the National Treasury, long sessions, extra ses-tery and Hornlan Cattle Show. Many Clergy-dalized at the nakedness of the personandemnetations, directed against me.) there are men to among themselves. The one-hour rule and the much intelligence, as much virtue, as high rectitude, and as ardent patriotism, as is possessed by any man upon this foor; still, the properties of the same spirit—a spirit of Despotism.

The kidnapper has hitherto found his victims

demnetations, directed against me.) there are men to a much virtue, as high rectitude, and as sions if possible, heavy appropriations, inordinate present. The established church were saines are the present. The account is given to illustrate the present. The account is given to illustrate the multiplication of public documents, frequent extra allowances &c:—the city is a gigantic beginning they allowed they drank toasts freely. Dr. Cornish, the vicar, and do many thing —that were called on to respond to the toast of the sions if possible, heavy appropriations, inordinate men especially of the established church were selaries, sinecure and useless officers, a lavish present. The account is given to illustrate the multiplication of public documents, frequent ex- bigotry of the State-Church parsons; but it gives and his departure unnoticed, in the green rence of views, as a condition of our approval attreets, build bridges, and do every thing;—that and co-operation. The hopesty of Mr. Adams at the moment of his writing, a bill was before "Bishops and Clergy." As the "health of diswe respect, his heroism we admire, and for his Congress appropriating money to repair the pave-senters" had not usually been proposed on such occasions, he remarked that he was happy that then commenced a regular uproar. The Chairsembly would not let him. "The other toast held to rigid responsibility for its expenditures first!" they sung out from all parts of the room and "it was eventually drunk with the most en thusiastic applause, all the company, including several Clergymen, standing, except Dr. Cornish and his two colleagues."

These convivial parsons have the coolness to stand up in their pulpits and, "as ambassadors of Christ." beseech their hearers to put away worldv lusts! The Rev. Sydney Smith might expend some of his wit to advantage, upon his wine bibbing brethren.

LICENSED PREACHING .- A poor man named James Thomas was summoned before the Wincontan bench of Magistrates, to answer the charge of the parish squire, of having permitted the Wesleyan Methodists to preach in his house without having had his house duly licensed! In some parts of our country they will not even grant a licence to poor men to have preaching in their houses. Is the reader good at guessing?

A CONDESCENDING CHURCH.—We had always supposed that Jesus Christ came especially to preach the gospel to the poor; at least he him-England, but not for the church of Christ. Afines what a glorious picture such a church would present, should she devote herself to the service of "the poor and dependent mass!" "She has a tone afford to make it." "The most aristocratical clerpublicans and sinners. The Times tells its ghostcompared with taking good solid diet, and eating conferred by the Constitution on Congress

We are inclined to think that the Church will

on the established church with the insignia of effice. Quite an excitement followed. The House, Dec. 27.—The House took up and minority protested, and petitioned, and at last to enue from this source would be \$120,000. The cocked hats, but not with the mace and halberts! Meantime the Dunbar town council have memo-

THE COMPLETE-SUFFRAGE-UNION.—The Complete-Suffrage-Union are steadily making headway. The most efficient lecturer appears to be HENRY VINCENT. At Liverpool, 20th and 21st November, he addressed an immense gathering of the people in Commercial Hall, who were enthusiastic in their cheers. The Liverpool Mercury says, that the question of a more perfect representation in Parliament is gradually attain-According to the Paris correspondent of the ing hold on the public mind. The addresses of National Intelligencer, the Journal des Debats that effective and most eloquent speaker, Henry prefers Mr. Clay for the Presidential chair. It Vincent, have gained the earnest attention of says that the American Democrats are partisans large numbers. In Manchester, at the late muof anarchial doctrines, yet can practice party- nicipal election, several Complete-Suffrage counsubordination; while the Whigs who are con-cillors were returned. Mr. Vincent was address servatives, can manifest anarchy in their own sing crowded audiences in the district, The camp. If declares that it can perceive no funda- Complete-Suffragists of Glasgow have renewed mental, essential difference between the two parties, either in opinion or policy. Such is the re-Repealers.

Few of our countrymen know any thing about it consists in this, that Henry Clay is not Martin this movement; and yet it is one which strikes Van Buren, and Martin Van Buren is a different at the root of most of the mis-government of Engperson from Henry Clay. Is not that important? land, and is destined to succeed-a movement, the groundwork of which is the American principle, universal suffrage; and whose strongest argument consists in a reference to the workings of annexing Texas. this principle in this country.

REPEAL IN LONDON .- Repeal Societies exist in London to a very great extent. The city is divided into wards, each ward with its organization. The meetings are large and enthusiastic, and the contributions liberal.

THE REWARDS .- Of the 2,700 pensioners in Greenwich Hospital, 14 have lost their right other merits) has certainly not shown his arms: 9, their left: 3, both their legs; 36, their Washington in defence of his country. right legs; 33, their left legs; 52, both their eyes; General demands, with a beautiful sim 46, their right eyes; 50, their left eyes; and 525 But this question, all affecting as it is, is stole from Pilpay's tables: "A fox," says Pilpa tions, distortions, dislocations, fractures, old "caught by the leg in a trap near the farm-yan caught by t wounds, &c. in any quantity. A paper remarks that such are the rewards of privates, while the and seemed to delight in his misfortune; officers come in for the pensions and coronets.

Enucation.—The Weslevans are prosecuting the work of education vigorously. Their example has stimulated the Congregational Union, which has summoned a meeting of pastors and symptoms of aversion. Oh, you old villaid delegates from the different Churches, to meet the poultry excluined, where are our ducking in London, to mature some effective plan for the establishment of day schools. They propose to rely upon donations, and simultaneous collections every year in the character of the deaths. tions every year in the churches, as near as can be pecked into a thousand pieces.'" Now hence be arranged to form the anniversary of the deGeneral Green, comes the morbid hatred of America, as you term it. Because her conduct feat of Sir James Graham's bill.

ecoived in form, and behaved with the utmost bid? Why, is it not just, inevitable, innate? why is it not just, inevitable, innate? Mr. Carlyle,

gravity and composure amidst the novel scenes is it not disgraceful to want it? why, is it not disgraceful to want it? why, is it not disgraceful to want it? why, is it not honorable to feel it?

ing of Sebastian Cabot on the shores of Arwherein the voyager is represented ficking for territory with the Indiana" them by his beads and cloths, excited dignation at the Chief who, they said, sold picture, and ridiculed some other The Duc de Bordenux was quite lost excited by their departure.

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GOVERNMENT-CONSCIENCE.—The English ernment prides itself on being the Def. Protestantism, This does not him contemplating a state-provision for the clergy of Ireland. The common report land now is, that the Ministry intend, a session of Parliament, to propose such provision. The object is palpable: it is the Irish clergy into silence, and separa from sympathy with the people. The Archbishops and Bishops, at their appropriate ference, to their credit be it spoken rong resolutions, repudiating any such the part of the Government, ex strongest reprobation of any such a their unalterable determination to re neans" in their power, a measure with mischief to the independence and the Catholic religion in Ireland.

Harsh and Unmerited.

The New World speaking of the several and etaries says, "each Secretary shows him capable of discharging the high duties of h fice, with the notorious exception of Mr. A. Wickliffe, Post Master General. Helah sound asleep for the last twenty years. "Had Mr. Tyler hunted the country through the most inexperienced and inc in it. he could not have chosen more fall We should be pained to have a boy in our office into whose head it seems so very difficult to insinuate a single enlightened idea

This is simple abuse, and nothing else I fair specimen of the kind of treatment a pub ic officer may expect if he has courage to onest, and express his own sentim feel no special interest in Mr. Wickliffe, when the servants of the people do their work faithfully and ably, they should have credit

National Institute.

A meeting of the Board of Management other members of the National Institute lately held in Washington, at which John Quincv Adams presided. Mr. Walker of the Ser was appointed to deliver an address at the one meeting of the scientific men of the Un the annual discourse before the Institut

South Carolina and Texas. The Legislature of South Carolina has p the following resolution.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Leg their just rights require that steps show promptly taken by the Government of the ted States, for the annexation of Texas t

Government, to annex a foreign state to the

Direct Taxes.

The "lone star of Texas" does not shine up a land of tax-payers. In several counties in the western and eastern sections of the Republic, th far, only \$13,600 has been collected, and \$400

Retrenchment.

A bill has passed the House of Delegates in Virginia, to reduce the per diem of members of the legislature, to \$2 after the seventy-fith da of the session. A bill has been introduced i the Legislature of Alabama to reduce the pay of its members hereafter, to \$3 per day.

A Warning.

The Kentucky Yeoman says of Cassius M. Cia whose moral heroism has awakened in the States a deep interest in him, that, if he " lived in the early period of Kentucky, he wo have been the aider and abetter of Simon and have betraved the feeble settlements of pioneers, with their wives and children to fagot and tomahawk of the Indian savages. people of Kentucky should keep their eyes on so

They will do so, we doubt not, but in a diffetent way from that mount by the Yeaman. The will keep their eyes on Cassius M. Clay, as the ruest friend of their State.

The value of the property belonging to the Corporation of New York city, is estimated a \$23,627,810, the annual rent of which is \$313;

Formerly secretary of the Treasury, lately ap peared at a public meeting in Pittsburg, and The emphatic in his condemnation of the project

Sydney Smith and Duff Green. The following extract from Sydney Smith's reply to Duff Green, on repudiation, is rich. The great sub-negociator is no match for the

"Having been unwell for some days past have had no opportunity of paying my to General Duff Green, who (whatever uttered the most piercing cries of distress; with all the birds of the vard gathered round chuckled, gerse hissed, ducks quacked, and charticleer, with shrill cockadoodles, rent the air.
Whence, said the fox, stepping forward with nfinite gravity, whence this mo fox? What have I done? Whom have I in has been predatory; because she has ruined many helpless children, so many miserable side the water, have been astonishing the good people of England. At Manchester they were acceived in form, and hold the state of the world, and rifted the sacred treasures which human virtue had heard treesures w

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flic lari for low and ing and

WEEKLY HERALD

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR. CINCINNATI:

Wednesday, January 3, 1844.

Congress and the States.

Conflict between the States and the Union is be the question between them, the latter generalbe the question by has to yield. We are not in favor of a stringent Government, or a strong central power any where; but, we do hold, that where the constitution confers a supreme power upon Congress, in words too plain to be misunderstood, it is dishonest and dangerous to attempt by sophistical astruction or open force, to invalidate it. If it be a power, the exercise of which is oppressive to Power, the excluse of the separate to States or the people, let it be repealed in a titutional way. Simple nullification by the Constitutional day, States, in disregard of all constitutional forms, is

just so far a dissolution of the Union. The Constitution provides that, "The times, places and MANNER of holding elections for Senaplaces and Representatives shall be prescribed in cach State by the legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing

We cannot agree with some of our cotemporaries that this provision of the Constitution is so plain and unambiguous, as not to admit of two That the States, in the first instance, have the power and are bound by the Constitution, to establish "such regulations," is undeniable; and that Congress may by law at any time, "alter" such regulations, is equally certain. No man in his senses will deny these propositions.

But what are we to understand by the power conferred on Congress "to make" such regulathe times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, (with the single exception noticed,) although the States may have already done their constitutional duty in this respect; easily conceive that these two constructions may be held in all honesty by persons of different political opinions. There is room certainly for doubt. For our own part, we incline to the latter onstruction-because, had it been the intention of the framers of the Constitution to give the power to Congress to "make" "such regulations," notwithstanding the States may have already acted, no power would have been conferred, no duty, imposed, upon the States to act at all in the premises. But it was clearly necessary, in order to maintain the existence of the Government, that the contingency of the States not acting should be provided for:--hence, should they refuse to appoint the times and places, or direct the manner, of holding elections for Congress, then that body itself should interfere, and "make" the necessary regulations. This power then was one to be exrecised, only where the very existence of the National Legislature demanded it. And finally the correction of errors, or amendment in the legislation of the States upon the subject, is sufficiently secured by that clause which empowers Congress at any time by law, to "alter" the place of choosing Senators.

To us then it seems evident, that any law of Congress upon the subject, should recognize existing regulations, if there be any, and should be in the nature of an alteration of them. We have not now before us the law of Congress of profess simply to alter regulations already exsting in the states, it is clearly constitutional, and the members elected in disregard of its provisions, have no right to seats in the House of Representatives. But, if it contains no recognition of existing regulations, and declares a new regulation without any reference to them, we do not see why any one should be condemned for questioning its validity, or why there may not be room for doubt, in relation to the right of Congress to exclude the representatives elected under the General Ticket system.

This case has brought up another point. In the New Jersey controversy, the Whigs claimed the broad seal of the Governor as prima facie evidence of the election of the members whose seats were contested, and as sufficient ground for their right to take their places in the House .-The Democrats, being specially interested, claimed that it was right and proper to go behind the seal, and inquire into other evidence in the case. In the case of the members elected by General Ticket, the parties changed places; the Democrats appealing to the "broad seal" as the stamp of state-sovereignty upon the right of the memn the first case, the Whigs were right and the Democrats wrong; and for the same reason, in the second case, the Whigs were wrong and the Democrats, right. There must be some evidence agreed upon by all, as presumptive in fa-Power of a state. True, this certificate is not conclusive-each House may still inquire into the qualifications of its members; and it may so happen, that, on investigation, it may be proved hat a member though thus certified, has no right to his seat. But, this evil will be of rare occurrence—and is not to be compared with the untold evils that must result from the practice of reliance the world. upon any other species of evidence, than the official certificates of the state represented.

Hence, no matter how notorious it was that House ought to have been suffered to proceed letter be, brief. without interruption or protest; for how could

The public who may be called upon by Mr. Wm. P. Newman, are informed that he is an ccredited agent of the Ohio Ladies' Education to-day on a bill from the House to Society, and (as he is unacquainted in most places which he will visit in prosecuting his the bill will not pass that body. agency) he is recommended to the friends of this cause as one highly esteemed by those best bill from the Senate to the keeping of a comacquainted with him. All moneys collected by Conflict between the States and also by Mr. Yancy, now also acting as an agent for us, will be acknowledged in the Weekly Herald and District the state of the st him, and also by Mr. Yancy, now also acting

> Dr. BAILEY:-I have been travelling for the last few months pretty extensively through the State of Ohio, and for the last three weeks in Indiana, and I find the Anti-slavery sentiment is gaining rapidly; and there appears to be a spirit of inquiry every where, and a willingness to hear and read on that subject. "THE FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE" is doing wonders in the country.-This little messenger is winning its way where

ble. I have thought that Anti-slavery men could not do better with the same amount of but was taken up as an available at the last elecmeans, than to circulate 20,000 copies the next tion to get anti-slavery votes for a pro-slavery

lition brothren to be one of a thousand to get after a "second sober thought," I concluded the best kind of a pledge was the subscribers' name accompanied with the money. So I took O'Connell's Letter, with a little blank book, and put them in my hat, as I started on a short tour to Indiana; and when I stopped to feed my horse or stay all night, I would lend the "Facts" to some one to read, or read it myself; and in nearly every instance, I was requested to send them conferred on Congress may regulate the tions? Either that Congress may regulate the own name for 8 more, 26 in all, and one new

the advance, though the battle is not yet won. Let it wax hotter and hotter, until the ramparts

Exports of Great Britain to the West Indies.

The exports of Great Britain to her West India

| down to | 1840 inclusive. | | |
|---------|-----------------|----------|---------------|
| 1831 | 2,581,9491. | 1836 | 3,786,453/. |
| 1832 | 2,439,808 | 1837 | 3,456,745 |
| 1833 | 2,597,587 | 1838 | 3,393,441 |
| 1834 | 2,680,024 | 1839 | 3,986,598 |
| 1835 | 3,187,540 | 1840 | 3,492,734 |
| The ve | ara 1931 1930 | and 1833 | were veare of |

apprentice-system, and may be considered as the second period. 1838, 1839, and 1840, were the years of freedom, and may be regarded as the third period. We have then three equal periods, of Slavery, quasi Freedom, and entire Freedom. regulations they may make, except as to the Let us compare the exports from the mother

> 9,654,0171. 10,872,773/.

then are the purchasers of these increased importations? The ragged, dirty, idle, will-not-work out knowing or seeking to know whether it there was no money!

These statistics alone furnish an ample refutation of all the ridiculous tales told by interested prints of the desolation produced by Freeted prints of the desolation produced by Freeted upon the character and motives of no one.

The view thus far taken is of special interest Nov. 15th, that the Eastern Anti-Slavery to our friends over the river. But there is ano- papers had so "timed" their condemnation going statistics demonstrate that emancipation increases the wants of the emancipated, and even that fraud ever since the time it was perpein the first years of their new condition, makes trated. You allege that I assume you must them nearly fifty per cent. better customers. And & do regard precisely in the same light that recollect, this effect was produced among a people, more degraded than the American slaves— point I have been strangely misunderstood to only 600,000 people. In this country, Emancipation would unlock the energies and stimu- you say. My conclusion was, that your juslate the wants of four times this number of human beings, so that the demand for the manufactures and other productions of the free States, in his guilt.

Something of a character is the synth of the manufacture in the synth of the manufactures and other productions of the free States, in his guilt.

Something of a character is the synth of the Miss Lucy Long "takes his time," Mechanics and Traders' movever else may be in a hurry. On Friday evening the old gentlemen thought he day evening the old gentlemen the ol factures and other productions of the free States, Your last communication seems to require that would like to take some coffee and cakes; Wooster would like to take some coffee and cakes; cuniary interest to the entire mechanical and

COLUM Bank charters. The prospect seems The House after sending the Retrenchi

mittee, debated at length the question whether Proprinted, and in what languages. A motion to print in Welsh was lost. A motion to print in English and German, finally prevailed by a vote of 36 to 34. This grave and important matter consumed, as it usually does at every session

cause of Liberty-that is to say, if he were a Lib-20,000 subscribers for the second volume. But, erty man and not a Whig, I should think more highly of him than I do.

The Whigs are perplexed about their choice of candidate for Governor. Col. Collier, of Steubenville, many think, will be the man. David Tod, of Trumbull, the man who has

countenance 3 Our candidate, that is to be, Judge King, is

SPECTATOR.

House, December 26 .- The House referred petition for reduction of Postage to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, but refused duction of rates and the abolition of the franking privilege.

Justice in Michigan. Seduction and Adultery are no crimes by

law, in Michigan; but, recently, a poor colored is drawing nigh? Who will not say, God man, who had stolen a pair of stockings worth speed that hour? Who will grudge a little 50cts., was sentenced by Judge Witherell, to the

Penitentiary for five years. OAKLAND, O., Dec. 23d, 1843. DR. BAILEY:-Holding myself responsible for the preservation as well as for the emslavery, and may be considered as the first peri- ployment of whatever moral influence I may od. 1834, 1835, and 1836 were the years of the possess, I am under the necessity of noticing one in every forty! Let us come up to the your comments on my last communication. which, unless your readers should examine them more carefully than is common in such cases, are calculated to mislead them materially, and to the prejudice of the right. You now tell us that you "have not examined the Eastern controversies with a critical eye and never shall." I may ask then from whence That is, during the first three years succeeding did you derive the right to charge "certain

not examined and never will examine the evidence upon which the charge is based!---This too, after censuring others for condemn-

ber of the American Society; and though I hope yet the assumption that it is a controversy be-tween these individuals is a misapprehension or misconstruction of the facts in the case which I

Receipts of the Ohio American Anti-

EEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Respectfully, Saml. BROOKE. ischief Undone.

the other day in Congress, tha it would be better that all business should be un very good speaker; so does Mr. BARTLEY, of the finished by the present Congress—it would be so much mischief undone. The same would b true to a great extent of all our legislative bodies pochondriac, must give him physic to prove hu

> We would recommend to political Doctors to take the example of some medical ones, and deal

Anti-slavery men would like to be in formed that Otis French has established a Temperance Hotel, in Columbus, and by calling at ais establishment, the Central House, they will meet with excellent accommodation.

Nominations. There is much conjecture as to what will be the action of the Senate on the nominations subthat "countenance" will be the Democratic can- mitted to it by Mr. Tyler. It is supposed that and Henshaw of Massachusetts. We do not wonder at this. It is not the wont of the Slave-Power to intrust the Military and Naval Departments of the country in any other than slaveholding hands. We should think it might repose entire confidence in Mr. Porter.

> The Indiana Legislature Has resolved to adjourn on the 15th inst,

State Liberty Convention.

A State Liberty Convention will be held at Columbus on the first Wednesday in February, 1844. We earnestly invite the Liberty men of every county, to make immediate arrangements for having a full delega-tion in attendance. Let every man who can, come! The hour of our country's deliverance from the voke of an insolent and overbearing oligarchy, and of the disenthralment of the enslaved millions of our land time or a little money, spent in attendance upon a convention, assembling to devise measures for the advancement of the glorious cause of Justice, Humanity and Free-

Let us remember that the Liberty vote which was, in 1840, only one in every four Convention then resolved, not merely to make, next year an effort to increase on numbers, but to enter into contest for vic tory---enlisted during the war.

cause. Friends would not labor in the cause, but astical influence and power to prevent us from Bailey correct the mis

Free Labor Convention.

Friends of the slave-friends of the cause of abstinence from the spoils of oppression -all who wish to stand acquitted in the great day of account, of participating in the 44@54 cents; Can support of the bloody system of slavery, by 54.—Tropic. support of the bloody system of Stavely, by partaking of its fruits, remember the Free Labor Convention to be held at Salem, Union County, Indiana, on the 6th and 7th days, the 53,62@3,69. Indian Meal, \$2, 87@3,00 per brl. \$2,02@3,69. Indian Meal, \$2, 87@3,00 per brl. \$2,02@3,69. Indian Meal, \$2, 87@3,00 per brl. \$2,02@3,69. Indian Meal, \$2, 87@3,00 per brl. \$2,00@12,50; meanifest by a general rally, pork, clear, 12,00@12,50; Meas, \$10,50@11,00; pork, clear, 12,00@12,50; meas, tionists will manifest by a general rally, that they are not growing cold on the subject. It is a part of the anti-slavery enterprise which I deem of vital importance, and absolutely necessary to a consistent testimony against slavery. I have no doubt, but the trine and practice, by those who have stood Ohio Life and Trust Co. owerful effect to neutralize that testimony, Franklin up to testify against slavery, has had a and to prevent it from operating with full Commercial Commercial Commercial

Free Labor Advocate. RAISING THE WIND. A very neat piece Hamilton of Jeremy Diddlerism was perpetrated at Lake Erie amined the evidence of the charges against him, I assumed just the contrary of what old man who keeps the ferry in question is Urbana come to the gate in the meantime, but then Steubenville, old bank act of justice to the slave, one of substantial pecuniary interest to the entire mechanical and manufacturing classes throughout the whole country? But, could such an impulse be given to the strength of your denial of a knowledge of the facts in relation to the embezzlement of that paper, I take pleasure in withdrawing my charge against you of collusion with the fraud. More than this—I will express my sincere regret that you have done yourself the injustice of passing judgment upon a subject you have not understood and of rashly declaring that you will not investigate it.

Columbus,

Col the whole matter to be a controversy between Mr. Leavitt and Mr. Garrison. If this was done paid! I've paid!" "Paid who?" said the All solvent Banks Mr. Editor:—If I were disposed to imitate the to avail yourself of the prejudices which are their favor. That was prima facie evidence of their qualifications. The organization of the House ought to have been suffered to proceed without interpretative and been elected by Genderal Ticket, there was the broad seal of state in the members of the Legislature I to avail yourself of the prejudices which are to avail yourself of the prejudices which are to avail yourself of the prejudices which are known to exist in the minds of many of your readers against the latter, it proceeded from an unworthy motive. Mr. Carrison has nothing more to do with this affair than any other members of the Legislature I to avail yourself of the prejudices which are known to exist in the minds of many of your readers against the latter, it proceeded from an unworthy motive. Mr. Carrison has nothing more to do with this affair than any other members of the Legislature I to avail yourself of the prejudices which are ferry master. "Who? him," cried they one known to exist in the minds of many of your readers against the latter, it proceeded from an unworthy motive. Mr. Carrison has nothing more to do with this affair than any other members of the Legislature I to avail yourself of the prejudices which are ferry master. "Who? him," cried they one known to exist in the minds of many of your readers against the latter, it proceeded from an unworthy motive. Mr. Carrison has nothing the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding that the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding that the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding that the proceeding the lost by abandoning his quarters.

cases in the Circuit Court are generally continuous of the facts in the case which I dain your city. This Court was engaged, to garriagnate in the organization was completed, then it was engaged. The case is put such as one have discovered. There is room, fire doubt. The case is jut such as one as allow you fire order of the case in the case of the cas

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Statement Of the Flour, Grain, and Provision Market, o CINCINNATI, Jan. 2, 1844. PLOUR AND MEAL. orn, in ear.

Sides Hams ----canvassed Prime ..

tor-in bbls, or kegs ... Fresh, in market ... " 1240

se-W. R. in casks...

our last Review. Most of the transactions have been at Canal, from the fact that there is no Wheat for the City Mills to grind. At the Canal the prices have raised from \$3,70 to 3,91.—

Tage Mr. Biggins, or Sheppield, English Dr. McGuffey, I take great pleasure in giving my testing in regard to their superior worth, and I have no had the prices have raised from \$3,70 to 3,91.—

Tage Mr. Biggins, or Sheppield, English Dr. McGuffey, I take great pleasure in giving my testing in promouncing them superior to any works of kind I have ever met with. On Saturday last Flour was selling at Canal brisk at \$3,87 and inspection with an upward tendency. The receipts of the past week have been 2215 bbls., all sold on arrival. City Mills,

in boxes

nominal sales at an advanced price. Hogs during the past week have continued to arrive pretty freely, and were sold on arrival; the price has advanced from 2.87 to 3.00 and a premium-Wagon Hogs have not come in to any extent—as soon as the roads become passable we expect a greater influx of wagon Pork than was ever known before in the same length of time,-The price of heavy Pork may safely be quoted at

\$3.00. Provisions -Sales in Bacon continue d. There has been a gradual rise in the price of Bulk since our last review. There is also some call for Lard, but not enough change in price to warrant a change of figures.

SALT.—There has been a falling off in the denand for Salt, and the prices are quoted a little

hundred cast in the United States is, in 1844 is greater than the demand; a prime article is

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27 .- Asking price of Howard street Flour, \$4.25; selling price, \$4. 184. Provision market not quoted.

PORK.-There is no change in the price of Pork. t is quoted: Mess at \$9.50, M. O. \$8.50@8.87.

rendered the market dull, and sales are not so readily effected as before. Prices, however, are Tickings, unchanged, and we quote Sides 3@3\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents; Shoulders. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents: Uncanvassed Hams, 410051 cents; Canvassed and extra cured Hams,

prime, \$9,00@9,37; Hams, Sou. and West., 5½ @6 per lb; Lard, Sou. and West, 5½@6 per lb. Butter, shipping order, 8@11; Cheese, shipp

3@44. BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST Commercial Bank Scioto Chillicothe Lancaster Mechanics and Traders'

Franklin Bank of Columbus..... par Other solvent Banks. 3 dis

Eastern Banks generally. Selling Rates by the Banks and Brokers.

ELECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Electic series of achool books, are printed published, only by Winthrop B. Smith, (late man and Smith.)

No, 56, Main street, Cincinnati.

NOTICES FROM GREAT BRITAIN

It is not often that American School Books gain the pronean teachers, such unougalified approhetion as

FROM MR. CAWHORN, OF NEW CASTLE, ENGLAND McGUFFEY'S READER, of the Electic Series,

FROM MR. HODGSO, OF THE MCHS. INSTITUTE, LIVEMPOOL.

I have examined the Electic School Books. They seem to me to be remarkably well adapted for the purposes of instruction. The lessons in McGuffey's Eelectic Readers, are very judicious—drawn up in an excellent spirit, and cannot fall to do much good.

W. P. MODGSO

W. B. HODGSO. Secretary of the Mechanics' Institu

HENRY BIGGINS. Late teacher in the National Shool, Sheffield,

land.

I have carefully examined the Edectic Readers, prepared by Dr. McGuffey, and have no hesitation in saying, that they are of a very superior character, well calculated bott to instruct and interest the reader, and well adapted to the increased intelligence of the age in which we live.

t and interest the reader, and west adapted to intelligence of the age in which we live.

SAMUEL SIMCOCK. Superintendent of Bethesda School, Shelton. Principal of an Elementary School in Dundalk, for

Frincipal of an Erement's Filten gear.

I have examined the Eelectic Series of Shool Books, and give my full approbation of them. I consider that they are well adapted to the use for which they are designed, and much better than any we have in this country

WM. REILLY,

Teacher, Dandalk, Ireland Jan 1-3d-6w Isaac G. Burnet, Executor of Francis | In the Court of Common Plea of Hamilton ed State of Ohio Francis Carr and Leonora Carr, children of Arthur Carr dec'd & heirs of tition

THE above defendants are hereby the above degendants are nereby notified, that twenty sixth day of December, 1843, said Exchia petition in the Court of Common Pleas of H. County, Ohio, the object and prayer of which is to obtain an order &c. at the next term of the following real estate (of the following real estate (of the following real estate). ower.

Feathers.—The call for this article is not as good as for some time past; the supply in market is greater than the demand; a prime article is worth 22cts, and a poor article can be bought at worth 22cts, and a poor article can be bought at Isaac Salar in the Western side of said to Septimus Hazen, off the Western side of said lot. December 28, 1843.

ISAAC G. BURNET.

ISAAC G. BURNET,
Executor of Francis Carr dee'd
HARRINGTON & BURNET, Sol'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LEASE-

Administrator of the estate of James Sime Dec. 28th 1843. Prime \$2.00@8.25.

Prime \$2.00@8.25.

Beer.—There is but little done in this article, former quotations remain good.

Bacon.—Increased arrivals of this article have

Carnets

Dec. 28th 1843.

W. H. MUSSEY,

195 Main St. West side, Between 4th. & 5th.

OFFERS for sale at low prices for cash:

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Doylies Crash.
CLOAK AND DRESS GOODS.
White Goods, Lustres,

nes Prints, Mantua Makers' Trimmings. GENTLEMEN'S GOODS.

carfs & Cravats,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Gentlemen's, Ladies and Children's Hose, Gloves and

nia, Merino and Berlin Shirts and drawers. BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS.

THE PUBLIC, our friends and customers.

THE PUBLIC, our friends and customers, are respectfully informed, that (anticipating their wants) we have supplied ourselves with a complete and well selected assortment of GIFT BOOKS, including the ENG we have supplied ourserves with a complete and well selected assortiment of GIFT BOOKS, including the ENG-LISH ANNUALS, "Keepsake,"—"Book of Brauty," and "American in Paris." A ERICAN ANNUALS, "The Green," "Green," "Green," "Green," "Green," "The Rose," by The Rose, "by The Rose," by The Rose," "Green," "Green," "Gridled by John Keese, "The Rose," by The Rose, "by The Rose of Sharon," "The Rolled No. "The Rose of Sharon," "Childs Green," "Little Gift," "A No Gills," AND GIRLS, "AND GILLS," "AND GILLS," "Holling Take," "With a large variety of beautiful and interesting JUV ENILE BOOKS, "Maron Paul's Travels in Pursuit of Knowledge," "Boys and Girls," Magazine," "Parley's Cheer, "Ful Cherry," "Parley's Talks of Adversurage," &c. All the above are new, got up expressly for the coming HOLIDAYS. In addition, we have "Robinson Crusoe," in different styles,—"The Swiss Family Robinson," in different styles,—"The Swiss Family Robinson,"—
"Sanford and Merton,"—"Robin Hood," with colored plates,—"Arabian Nights' Entertainment," &c. &c.

SPLENDID EDITIONS OF THE POETS, SPLENDID EDITIONS OF THE FOLIS, MILTON, SCOTT. BURNS, COWFER, POLLOCK, SHAK-SPEARE, THOMSON, MOTHERWELL, PERCIVAL, HEMANS, LANDON, CORNWALL, CAMPBELL, POSTS AND POSTRY OF AMERICAN MELODIES, &c. all of which we offer at unusually low prices, Our connection with one of the largest Book Establishments in New York, enables us to sell at Wholesale or Retail, at Eastern rates.

WM. H. MOORE & CO.

110 Main street, Gazette Buildings.
Publishers; Theological, Classical, School, an
Miscellaneous Booksellers. Miscellaneous Bookse
G. H. BATES & CO.

Corner of Main and Function Corner of Main and Front streets.

A RE now receiving their fall stock of Darus, Paints and DYESTUFFS—and invite the attention of Dealers generally.—All articles warranted of good quality, and prices reduced.

aug 28-if WEST INDIA STORE.

WEST INDIA STORE.

THE indersigned is this morning opening a new Family Grocery Store on the corner of Fourth and Smith sts., Cincinnati.

Prices the same as in the most central parts of the city. Terms cash only.

GEO. R. SMITH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

SPIRITS of Turpentine 50 brls. in Prime order, for GEO. H. BATES & CO., Corner of Main and Front sts. SALERATUS. 21 CASKS Saleratus, Western;
8 do Eastern;
For sale by GEO. H. BATES & CO.,
dec 22 Corner of Main and Front streets KANAWHA SALT.

400 BBLS landing from the S. B. Lelia, and for A. G. RICHARDSON.

Columbia st, near Main. SHEPARD & CO.
STEREOTYPE FOUNDERS, PRINTERS, and Agents for Wm. Hagar & Co's New York Type Foundry, Columbia street, two doors east of Main, south side, Cincinnati.
The Stereotarian Department is furnished with

east of Main, south side, Cincinnati.

The Stereotyping Department is furnished with ample founts of New Type, and other materials for stereotyping Books and Jobs of every description, in the best manner.

The Printing Department has lately been replenished with all the most approved Book and Fancy Type, Flowers, &c. from the East, by which every description of printing can be executed in the most beautiful style, and at the lowest rates. The assortment of type is particularly est rates. The assortment of type is particularly adapted to the printing of Cards, Bills of Lading, Bill Heads, Blanks of every description, Steamboat Bills, &c.
Type, Cards, and Paper for sale.

Continued from deal angles of

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Golds, Gonsumptions, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs, or Chest, &c. &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Over one hundred thousand boxes have been sold within she last year, readering to health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and these labors. Incy do not eneck and dry up and allay the tickling of it easy, promote expectoration, allay the tickling or irritation, and remove the proximate or acting cause: They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant, or Cough medicines, and are undoubtedly superior to everything in use [or

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES. They are truly a healing balm to the irritated or diseased lungs. They are alike good for Cough attending or following Measles. Tightness of the Chest, Difficulty of breathing, Hives or Croup. All recent Coughs yields to them in a few hours; one Lozenge frequently stops the most harrassing cases. The following cases are selected from the multitude of testimonials that are in the Dr.'s possession.

CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. Onondaga, May 18th. 1843.

Dear Sir-As I most ardently desire to benefit my fellow men, especially those who are the unhap-by victims of that dreadful disease, Consumption, i will relate, for their consideration: the astonishing will relate, for their consideration: the astonishing effect of your Cough Lozenges. On the night of July 5th, 1840, I was attacked with a violent cough, which threatened my speedy death. Under the advice of two very excellent physicians, Drs. Parkes and Rose, I was so far relieved as to be able to ride out, and once I attempted to preach. I rode 20 miles, to Cazenovia, to attend the session of our Conference, which continued about ten days. I was able to attend the session are for home miles, to Cazenovia, to attend the session of our Conference, which continued about ten days. I was able to attend the session every day for a few hours by confinding myself the rest of my time to my bed The Fathers in the Gospel told me I ought to arrange my worldly affairs and prepare for a speedy death, and consequently put me on the superannuated list. Very, fortunately, and I may say providently of your Lozenges, and was prevailed upon to try them, and to my utter astonishment, after taking three one day, they allayed the violent attacks of coughing, and enabled me to sleep for hours together, which I could not do before. I continued to improve under their use for several weeks, when I considered myself well, and able to resume my duties as prove under their use for several weeks, when I considered myself well, and able to resume my duties as a Minister of the Gospel of our Saviour. How many will soon enter the the gloomy vale of death, that might long be a blessing to the world and a comfort to their triends, if they could obtain your medicines! May Providence favor your efforts until every family in the civilized world can procare your medicine, which I consider the most valuable medicine, every discovered by the medical faculty. In conclusion, may God bless you and prolong your life for usefulness to suffering humanity. Accept my inexpressible gratitude, for you and your medicine. ife for usefulness to suffering humanity. Accept my nexpressible gratitude, for you and your medicine, hrough Divine blessing, I owe my life, Yours sincerely and affectionately, DARIUS ANTHONY, Minister of the Gospel.

CONSUMPTION OF A YOUNG LADY.

CONSUMPTION OF A YOUNG LADY.

Dr. I. Smith, of Canaan, Conn., attended a young lady of his town for several months. She was supposed to be in a decline from Consumption. All hopes of her recovery were given up, and the only medecine she took was merely palliative. Hearing of Sherman's Cough Lozenges, unknown to the Doctor she sent twenty miles, to Stockbridge, and procured a box, and commenced taking them, and consequently commenced improving. After continuing them for a few weeks, and finding herself tapidly recovering, she told the Doctor what she had been taking. He told her to persevere—that the Lozenges were doing more for her than he could,—She did so, and is now perfectly well. The Doctor related the case himself, and unhesitatingly gave. Sherman's Lozenges all the credit.

JONATHAN HAWORTH, Esq., the well-known Temperance Lecturer, was attacked with a cold from sleeping in damp sheets, in the winter of 1841. He neglected it at first, but soon found it assuming a somewhat alarming aspect, and then resorted to the various remedies usually recommended for lung complaints. When one thing failed he tried another, until he had exhausted his patience and the whole catalogue of remedies. His cough was almost incessant, so that he could get little or no sleep—attained with pain in his side, spitting of blood, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of Consumption, While at Rome, (N. Y;) he felt

Thomas Morris,
Nathaniel Holley,
Manney Chapin,
G. Bailey, jr.,
Dr. Bailey of the Philanthropist is greatly mistaken in attributing the separation in Indiana Yearly Meeting to the inactivity of friends, in the anti-slavery cause, It was occasioned by their activity against it.
We did not separate because Friends would not labor in the cause but in the activity against it.
We did not separate because Friends would not labor in the cause but in the cause in price, \$4.25; selling price, \$4.45; selling pr places—altraped with pain in his side, spitting of blood, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of Consumption, While at Rome, (N. Y.) he felt 30x, and the first dose gave him more relief than al the other medicines he used before. By the time had taken one small box, he was able to start for the city of New York, and in three weeks' time he was perfectly restored to his usual health. He often an nounces the fact to his hearers, when lecturing of Temperance, and says he owes his life to Dr. Sher man's Lozenges.

man's Lozenges.

WORMS! WORMS!! WORMS!!!

Thousands of Children and Grown Persons have been cured of worms, by the use of Sherman's Worm Lozenges!

Thousands upon thousands have gone down to

Thousands upon thousands have gone down to premature graves from Marasmus, or a wasting away of the body, Epilepsey, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Locked Jaw, Apoplexy, Mania, Dropsy of the Head, Palsy. Consumption, Pleurisy, Dysentery, Convulsions, and many other supposed apparent diseases; and many have suffered for years and years, and have been doctored for some imaginary complaint without the least relief, and others are still suffering, when all the trouble arises from worms, and worms alone, which are entirely overlooked, and when the proper treatment would have saved their when the proper treatment would have saved their lives, and restored them to health. Every observant

mother cannot but see and admit the trail of the still many physicians shut their eyes to that all important, cause of disease.

CAPT. COFFIN, of Nantucket cured his child, 8 years old, by only 3 doses: she had been given up by the physicians as incurable, and was fast wasting away, being almost reduced to a skeleton. The doctors could not tell what ailed the child, and the father, in reading the symptoms of worms, thought possibly they might be the cause of all the difficulty. After the first dose, the child ran to his father, frightened at the large quantity of worms that came from him. She is now as well and hearty as any child, and no doubt has been saved from an early grave by only 3 doses of these Lozenges.

S. TOUSEY ESC, Post Master, Jostin's Corners, Madison county, N. Y., says he has used them in his tamily with never-failing success. He considers them the only specific for worms ever discovered. Several of his neighbors have used them with like

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
The best Strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains, or weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, and lumbago: worn on the lower part of the spine the spirits the source. tism, and lumbago: worn on the lower part of the spine, they entirely cure the piles—and on the mall of the back, the falling of the womb—applied to the back of the neck of children teething, they give great relief. In coughs, colds, oppression of the chest and stomach, liver complaint, dyspepsis, asthma, and all diseases where local remedies are required, none can be better than these plasters. They are tonic, or strengthening, stimulating and anodyne. Physicians recommend them because they stick better and afford more relief than any other ever known. One million are sold yearly.

The HON. B. B. BEARDELEY saved the life of one of hir children by them when the Doctors had given him up.

The Hon. B. B. Beardsier saved the life of one of hir children by them when the Doctors had given him up.

Jos. W. rioixe, Esq., who had been so affected with rheumatism, as to be unable to dress himself without assistance, was enabled after wearing one only one night, to get up alone in the morning, put on his clothes, and call at our office with his eyes benming with joy, and his tongue pouring forth the gladness of his heart, at the sudden and signal relief he had received from the best of all remedies.

Mr David Williams, of Elizabethtown, N. J. an old Revolutionary Solder, was so afflicted with Rheumatism, that he could scarcely help himself—these plasters entirely cured him. Thousands of certificates might be given of their wonderful properties, but the fact of the enormous quantity sold, must be the greatest evidence of their wonderful properties, but the fact of the enormous quantity sold, must be the greatest evidence of their wonderful properties, but the fact of the name thus, A. SHERMAN, M. D. Be particular to get Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster—and see that it is so printed on the back, as there are several base imitations hawked about and often pulmed off as Sherman's Plasters, when they are altogether worthless. No other person can make the genuine, so be particular when you pared.

G. F. Thomas. Book and Periodical Agent, 147 G. F. Thomas. Book and Periodical Agent, 147
Main street, between 3d and 4th streets, opposite
Cincinnati Gazette Office, is the only Agent in Clacionati, for Doctor Sherman's Lozenges and Poor
Man's Plasters. There are many Spurious Plasters
and Lozenges throughout the City—persons should
be particular and enquire for G. F. Thomas's
Wholesale & Retail Agent for the Western Coun-

try.
Sher's Cough Lozenge 25 cts per box -- 5 boxes \$1.
Worm Lozenge 25 ... 5 ... \$1.
Poor Man's Plaster 122 cts, a piece -- 5 plasters 50 cts.
See that the name of A. Sherman M.D., is on each

oct 10 box of Lozenge & Plaster.

20,000 Facts for the People.

no other abolition documents have gone. The

people will read it, and these facts are irresist-

I thought of making a proposition to my Abothe "Facts for the People." I took their ninepence and their names, and I send you the money

subscriber for the Philanthropist. Are there not 1000 Anti-slavery men that will do as much, to send out this little messenger to notice of his intention to introduce a bill to estabor that Congress may perform this duty, where it tell the story of LIBERTY? The trouble is but or, man congression by the States. Now, we can little. The cause is a glorious one, and it is on

UNIVERSAL LIBERTY is planted upon his inmost

| Colonies | have largely in | creased c | of late | ye | ars |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|------|---------|
| The foll | owing are the | amounts | for | ten | years |
| down to | 1840 inclusive. | | | | |
| 1831 | 2,581,9491. | 1836 | 3 | ,786 | 3,453/. |
| 1831 1832 | 2,439,808 | 1837 | - 3 | ,456 | 3,745 |
| 1833 | 2,597,587 | 1838 | 3 | ,393 | ,441 |
| 1834 | 2,680,024 | 1839 | 3 | ,986 | ,598 |
| | | | | | |

country to the colonies for these periods. 2d Period. 3d Period. 1st Period.

the Abolition Act, the value of exports was three anti-slavery papers" with being "potent allies and a quarter millions, or 42.7 per cent, greater of the political parties in crushing Mr. Leathan the value of exports during the last three vitt and the Emancipator," and of using "unyears of slavery! Would British merchants have sent so many more goods into the Colonies, if not fair to infer that you had carefully examthere had been no increase of buyers? But, ined the subject when you were found sitwhence came this wonderful increase of buy- ting in judgment upon those who condemners? We have been told that the British Colo- ed the transaction in which he had been connies were ruined—the freedmen were idle and cerned! From your present shewing it apnies were runed—the freedmen were idle and destitute, the planters all "swamped! Who warrantab!e" "cruel" "unjust" to speak of

ters would take their wares to a market, where ged with dishonesty, you declare you have

dom in the West Indies. ther aspect of some moment to the mechanics of Mr. Leavitt as to play into the hands of and manufacturers of the free States. The forebehind the seal, and take common report, as proof of want of right. Now, we hold that

COLUMBUS, Dec. 28, 1843.

The Court in Bank and Circuit Court have an unorganized body, without Speaker, Rules of done very little business as yet. 'The Cincinnati Proceedings, or Committees, without the sum-

Mr. GALLAGHER of the House seems to make a

It is said that Mr. WHTTE, of Licking, intends to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary

Committee to bring in a bill to repeal the section they think of count they must do somethin just as a Doctor, when called to a robust hy testifying. This will produce a test vote. Mr. White is a Whig abolitionist, who was treated, I skill. hear, rather scurvily by a mob some years ago, party. He is a good speaker, and a man of talents. If he was consistent in his devotion to the

didate. The Democrats calculate largely on his strong opposition will be made to Porter of Penn., here and in good health. Perhaps we cannot

elect him over both the others, but we'll try.

Senate, Tuesday, Dec. 26 .- Mr. Atchison gave

lish a Territorial Government in Oregon. of the enemy are scaled, and the standard of to instruct said Committee concerning the re-

Nothing done further, of importance

peasantry are the customers! Now, it is a likely were so or not! Again "Joshua Leavitt is tale, is it not? that British merchants and impor- a personal friend", and yet when he is char-I ask, if the insinuation in your paper of

pers will recollect the frequent allusions to

it was done inadvertently, or without that motive,

the most fortunate occurrences that can take place for the peace of the Government. This would take out of the mouth of the enemies of both the insidious stimulation to sectioned discontent which they can now whisper in the ear. 'Your potitions are refused even to be heard, your right of petition is denied; you are turned out of the doors of your own House of Representatives; what is this Union, or what can it be to you!" Such suggestions, I lament to say, have a strong effect both at the North and in the West. And no better support for them can be needed than the vote recorded on the journals of the second day of the session. There is a portion of the representatives of freemen in this House who still adhere to these restrictive rules.

A gendeman from Ohio, over the way, (Mr. Weller,) made us a very animated speech yes terday in their behalf, and in which, as he said, he fully represented the sentiments of the people of his district. But did the gentleman say, or will he now say, that that speech represented the sentiments of the people of his district. But did the gentleman say, or will he now say, that that speech represented the sentiments of the people of his district. But did the gentleman say, or will he now say, that that speech represented the sentiments of the people of his district. But did the gentleman say, or will he now say, that that speech represented the sentiments of the people of his district. But did the gentleman say, or will he now say, that that speech represented the sentiments of the people of his district. But did the gentleman say, or will he now say, that that speech represented the sentiments of the people of his district. But did the gentleman say, or will he now say, that that speech represented the sentiments of the people of his district. But did the gentleman from the constitution at the sentiment of the people of Ohio? Ohio he, is said, and the people of Ohio? Ohio he, is said, and the people of of ohio? Ohio he, is said, and the true and correct view of the Constitution, an ty-seven out of thirty-two in favor of rescinding the rule. These, too, were fresh from their constituents. [A voice: New York has thirty-four votes.] Yes: she has thirty-four votes; but the record shows that but thirty-two then voted.—And next comes the State of Pennsylvania—that And next comes the State of Fennsylvania—that venerable State, whose motto—in the days of her virtue—was "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence,"—here twelve out of twenty voted with me against the rule, though the "peace-maker". was not one of them. [Laughter.] Here, then, were twelve out of twenty from Pennsylvania; thirteen out of eighteen from Ohio; and twenty-seven out of thirty-two from New York. Yet seven out of thirty-two from New York. Yet the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Weller) would have us believe, because by his very eloquent stump speeches he has succeeded in convincing his own constituents, that the whole North and West are in favor of the rule. Oh no, no, no! New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, with the opinions of all of whom I have recently enjoyed an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted, yet more than these Representatives on this floor, abhor the excluding rule. I was told—was told by themselves—and in a manner to acmit of no

doubt of the fact; was told by them with one voice—addressed to me as if I was a child returned after long absence to his father's house—that the reason for the kindness shown me was, above all other considerations, that I had been the champion of the right of petition. I have been so: as such, I hope to stand, after death in this world, and when I shall stand before my God for mercy for the sins I may have committed. But gentlemen have contended that this is un-But gentlemen have contended that this is the constitutional. On this point I would ask my friend from South Carolina near me, (Mr. Holmes) whether he recollects a decision of Judge Wm. Johnson, in the case of a certain citizen of Rhode Island, who was imprisoned, bound, and I know not but scourged, in South Carolina, for the crime of—having a dark complexion?

themselves—and in a manner to acmit of no doubt of the fact; was told by them with one

Mr. HOLMES (standing, unfortunately for the Reporter, in the very depth of "Sleepy Hollow") was understood to say yes, he did remember it, and that he had ever after honored the name of William Johnson; but that on a subsequent octhe United States, but now a representative in the Senate, gave it as his opinion that the law was in conformity with the Constitution, and the Government had sanctioned that opinion. That learned jurist held the law to be valid and of full Mr. ADAMS. Yes; and so, after a decision

by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States—himself, too, a native of South Carolina -that a law was so utterly unconstitutional that it would not bear an argument, six or seven rears after an Attorney General of the United States held the opinion that it was constitutional, and ergo the law is valid! Thus it stands at this hour; and is, in the opinion of an Attorney General of the United States, the law of this land! I have always understood that the official opinion of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United ealed from, is the law of the land; rise to-morrow, that the decision of Judge Johnson, in reference to that law of South Carolina, is at this day the law of this land, viz : that the

bear an argument.

But I will inquire of my friend from South Carolina whether he recollects another instance? A certain Judge of South Carolina, when pronouncing his opinion on that law, alluded to the opinion expressed by my honorable friend himself, that if the enforcement of that law would produce a dissolution of the Union, South Caro-lina ought to adhere to it. Was it so?

Mr. HOLMES (still less perfectly heard than before) was understood to avow having said so, change the opinion; and further, that if that law of South Carolina was to be repealed, and the South must submit to an influx of that sort of persons which that law kept out, he had the then, and he thought now, that the quicker the Union was dissolved in peace, so that Southern rights and Southern property could be respected

and maintained, the better.

Mr. ADAMS resumed. I am satisfied. The gentleman admits that he did put himself on the issue between the continued existence of this Union and the constitutionality of the State law in oted in the case of the petition I presented from persons holding the very reverse of his opinion, but agreeing with him in substantially the same and asking for a peaceable dissolution of

Mr. HOLMES spoke in reply, but the reporter

polved, is this that South Carolina will not be able or steward should remain on

rel between the United States and Great Britain; and in the end it came to this: that another highly distinguished Attorney General of the United States from South Caroling, a gentleman for whose memory I cherish, as we all must, the most sincere respect, wrote to the British Consult that he had done all he could to get the law repealed, even going so far as to state that the consequence of enforcing its provisions might be gightly of Massachusetts—Mr. Adams. amendment of the Constitution, so us to apport the was sorry to say that his efforts had been all in rain; but that, even should war ensue, the State was resolved to adhere to the ground she had taken. Here is an effectual confirmation of what the gentleman near me has given as his own opinion: in fact the State has declared, through these two distinguished gentlemen, my friend there (Mr. Hollings) and the late Attorney Generals, (Mr. Legislature in both branches was controlled the Union and a war with England must be the alternative, she would undergo both rather than give up her unconstitutional set.

I amendment of the Constitution, so us to apport to the whole number of free persona, excluding to the whole number of free persona, excluding the slaves, marks an era in the history of the Anti-Slavery cause. Let it be remembered, that the Legislature in both branches was controlled for by abundant estimony.

LAM regularly in the market and shall be through out the season for the purchase, for cash, of good flaxeed.

Country merchants and dealers in the city who may have large or small lots will do well to call be fore they sell.

A. G. RICHARDSON, sep 13

ASSESSED A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P

The gentleman from Kentucky, as I understood him, set his face against the resolutions from my State, which I had the honor to present, as whol-

Mr. FRENCH made a reply which the Re-porter is almost afraid to state, lest he fall in to a new blunder; but, as he understood him, Mr. F. said that he had not said a word about the reso-lutions of Massachusetts, but had briefly presen-

ted his views touching the unconstitutionality of certain petitions, or of their reception by the House, (the Reporter cannot tell which.) Mr. ADAMS. I am happy to hear he did not apply his remarks to the resolutions, but, as I un-derstand him, to the whole of the petitions, which ask for the same thing sought by those resolu-tions. Now, to me, it appears that if it is uncon-stitutional in petitioners to ask for certain things, it must be equally unconstitutional in the Legis-lature of Massachusetts to propose those same things. A thing that is unconstitutional in itself, things. A thing that is unconstitutional in itsel is unconstitutional let who will ask or propo

Mr. FRENCH, with Mr. Adams' assent, again interposed and explained, that in his remarks his main object had been to show that Congress had no power to abolish slavery in the District of Comhia and therefore, was not constitut ound to receive petitions asking that they would Mr. ADAMS. The explanation of the gen-

theman leaves him still in what Judge Chase once called "a non sequitur." It does not follow, as I apprehend, that this House is at liberty to refuse a petition because it asks Congress to do what Congress has not power to do. Suppose, as is the case in many of these petitions, the petitioners put their prayer in the form of a petition for the amendment of the Constitution, so that for the amendment of the Constitution, so that what they wish may be constitutionally done, (and such is the prayer of the Massachusetts resolutions,) it can be no objection to the reception of such a petition that the object sought to be obtained is not now constitutional; for the very thing prayed for is an alteration of the Constitution, and the Constitution itself provides that such propositions for its amendment may be made.—Congress has always power to propose amendongress has always power to propose amend-ents to the Constitution: this is secured to it by ments to the Constitution the Constitution itself; and, therefore, it cann the Constitution itself; and, therefore, it cannot be unconstitutional to pray for it. Every body has a right so to pray; it is one of the liberties of an American freeman. And I say further, that if any description or class of petitions deserves more especial respect from this House than others, it is prayers for the amendment of the Constitution. What would become of this House if every one of its members was precluded from the right of petitioning for an amendment of the Constitution? Yet I do not see but that follows from the gentleman's doctrine; for if the House

itions for the amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. ADAMS. I now understand the gentleman as expressly disclaiming what I yesterday understood him as distinctly affirming. I hope understood him as distinctly affirming. I hope now that the gentleman will not vote to receive any petitions the prayer of which is for an amendment of the Constitution, on the ground that the petition is a violation of the Constitution.

petition is a violation of the Constitution.

Mr. A., in conclusion, said, I have already trespassed long on the patience of the House, and I will at present say no more; unless it be to say, that, although I am not in the habit of making broad and unqualified professions of attachment to the Union, I am nevertheless devoted to the Union and devoted to the Constitution. My whole life hitherto has been devoted to the support of both, and all my remaining days upon earth, which in the course of my nature can be but few, shall be in the same manner dedicated to support and to sustain both the Union and the Constitution. But I do not, therefore, pledge my-self not to present petitions either of my own or of my State's to amend the Constitution. That is within the power of the House; but it is not tations to he within the power of this House to refuse to re ceive a petition to amend the Constitution in any

of its parts.

After Mr. Adams had closed, some conversa question. I will not ask the gentleman how he tion took place, and Mr. Giddings asked the privilege of addressing the House. Much opposition was manifested, but Mr. Wisk moved t would, in order to take the sense of the House law—not by a South Carolina judge, but by ne-tion was lost,—yeas 64, nays 104,—Dr. Duncan gotiation with a foreign Power, to effect the same and several of the Ohio representatives voting tion was lost,-yeas 64, nays 104,-Dr. Duncan League.

bers. It is difficult to say what were the causes which vessel at Charleston for a few days! It led to this remarkable change in the movements Salisbury election, it is doomed: and who knows board a vessel at Charleston for a lew days.

cannot be endured. It is too terrible; you must of the House. With some, a regard for State-nab the poor mortal, a citizen most likely of my own State, or of Rhode Island, or the subject of sovereignty; with some, a conviction of the nesome foreign power, to whom we are bound by some foreign power, to whom we are bound by treaty that her subjects shall be treated by us with kindness and hospitality. In the case of this to which I allude the Government of the United States and the Government of South Carolina the proceedings of a democratic legislature; with had both to deal with a great foreign Power on the Calhoun men, a disposition to divide the Van Not five years ago, I believe, there occurred another case at Charleston, when a complaint was made by the British Consul, and something with the South; and with Van Buren men, a desire to harmonize among themselves at the very like a threat was uttered, that if the men seized were not released it might lead to a quarrele between the United States and Great Britain; and in the second of the

shequence of enforcing its provisions might be gislature of Massachusetts, recommending an was sorry to say that his efforts had been all in

We do not wonder at the deep excitement of the slaveholding members of the House. But what and CUTLERY, STEEL, BRASS WARE, and SADDLERY, in all their varieties. No. 24 stances to this We do not wonder at the deep exciter slaveholding members of the free States so rough-shod over the rights of the free States so recklessly, that at last people are forced to inquire into the real cause of their assumptions of despotic power. Old Massachusetts, with her of despotic power. Old Massachusetts, with her stock at all times amply replenished.

They are selling at very moderate advances only for Cash or undoubted credit—and feel confident that the quality of their goods and their stock at the slave-representation of the States. This is is that gives the slaveholders their effective power, which they have so ders their effective power, which they have so the sample do well to challenge its nghtfulness.

The Anti-Slavery movement, so far as Congress is concerned, is now placed upon the right ground—that of a proposed amendment of the Constitution. Gag-rules will avail nothing here. The Constitution contains the provision for its own amendment—and secures to the people the right to petition for a redress of grievances. The slave-representation is an overwhelming grievance to the people of the free States, as is demonstrated by its repeated and successful assaults upon almost every right guarantied to them by the Constitution. Against this, we now direct our attacks. Massachusetts, through her Legislature demands, the people in their primary assemblies, will demand, that the Constitution be amended—so that henceforth there be no constituency, but a free constituency—men and not property, constituting the basis of representation.

The Anti-Slavery movement, so far as Congress is concerned, is now placed upon the right The Stove known by the above title has now become known, and is used by numbers of personn in this and the neighboring clies, so if of whom declare themselves delighted with 110 operations. The constitution of the oven is the greatest desideratum gained by this Stove. It is so constructed as to give an oven the satire size of the lower surface of the stop, with reverberatory flues, can be desired with 110 operations. The subscribers have four sizes, splendid new participant of the oven is the greatest desideratum gained by this Stove. It is so construction of the oven is the greatest desideratum gained by this Stove. It is so constructed as to give an oven the satire size of the lower surface of the stop, with reverberatory flues, can like the stop when the satire size of the lower surface of the stop, with reverberatory flues, can like such the stop and the neighboring clies, so if of the oven is the greatest desideratum gained by this Stove. It is so construction of the oven is the greatest desideratum gained by this Stove. It is so construction of the oven is the greatest desideratum gained by thi

hese resolutions. It is evident from the conduct of the Southern members, that a crisis has come, ot insignificant in their eyes, in whatever light may appear to those who are absorbed in the onsideration of ordinary politics.

Meantime, we shall devote all we can spare of our columns to the subject, so that at least our eaders may be kept advised of the grave maters now before Congress. To-day we give the Price 10 cents. peech of Mr. Adams, beginning on our first age. It will be seen, that the resolutions have DANFORTH'S ERASIVE COMPOUND een referred to a select committee of nine.

Additional Foreign Items. American stocks have revived in the London

narket-a circumstance far more grievous to Sydney Smith than Duff Green's letters. The winter arrangements have commenced vith the steamers, and hereafter, there will be

but one foreign arrival a month. The U. S. frigate Brandywine had arrived a Sombay, and was there waiting the coming of Mr

Repeal meetings in Ireland continued to be crowded. The Arbitration Courts attract crowds,

causing the Petty Sessions Courts to be deser-All hope of forming a treaty between Portugal and Britain for the present is at an end.

The negotiations between Brazil and England Sir Henry Pottinger had issued his proclama-

tion in the East Indies, against the carrying on of the Opium trade by British subjects. The Austrian Emperor is bothered to keep his

lungarian subjects in order. Holland is overwhelmed with distress overty in the lower classes. Associations have een formed there to furnish them employment.

Etna has been spouting again. No lives lost, ut several noblemen's country seats destroyed. The Russians and Circassians have had a brush, which the former were worsted. Egypt is following up her imitation of Europe

n manners, by introducing the custom of Consular dinners. Achmet Pacha, the rebelliou

star Gamma, of Orion, by M. Faye, an astronomer attached to the Royal Observatory at Paris. Several Presbyterian ministers have lately oined the Repeal Associations in Ireland, and etters have been received there from Dissenters n England, congratulating the Irish on the conduct of their Catholic Clergy in rejecting a State

It is hinted that the object of the Queen's visitations to her loyal subjects, is entirely political; the design being to unite leading men of both political parties, with a view to the safe adjustment of the Corn-law question, and the affairs of Ire-

The failure of the Anti-Corn-law League, in the Salisbury election was to be expected. The suspend the rule in favor of the gentleman from mass of the unenfranchised was on their side-Ohio. The motion was lost. Mr. Belser, of the majority of the enfranchised against them. It Alabama, said that as he regarded these resolu- is thought that Sir Robert Peel may be embold-Alabama, said that as he regarded these resoluis thought that Sir Robert Peel may be emboldmr. ADAMS. How the gentleman voted he
has not told us, and I did not hold it very matetrial; but in both cases the issue made was subwould, in order to take the sense of the House

Alabama, said that as he regarded these resoluis thought that Sir Robert Peel may be emboldened by this termination of the Salisbury electure of Massachusetts to dissolve the Union, he
would, in order to take the sense of the House
appearse landlord cupidity, and low enough to appease landlord cupidity, and low enough to tantially and in principle the same.

There has been another effort to carry out the move that they be laid on the table. The moderate appearse landlord cupidity, and low enough to move that they be laid on the table. The moderate would be strength of the strength of th

The vote of Mr. Bouverie, the Free-trade car among the nays.

In a voice of Mr. Bouverie, the Free-trade candidate, last May, was 188; at the late election it vessels. And here let me say that the enormous and terrifying danger, a danger so terrible to the military and chivalrous gentleman, [a laugh,] that rather than risk it the Union itself must be dissolved, is this that South Cardina will be be dissolved, is this that South Cardina will be be dissolved, is this that South Cardina will be be dissolved, is this that South Cardina will be be dissolved, is this that South Cardina will be be dissolved, is this that South Cardina will be be dissolved, is this that South Cardina will be be dissolved, is this that South Cardina will be be dissolved, is this that South Cardina will be be dissolved, is this that South Cardina will be be dissolved, is this that South Cardina will be be dissolved, is this that South Cardina will be be dissolved, is this that South Cardina will be be dissolved. fect sympathy. It enlists no affections; it kininterment?

The Alabama Legislature has a resolution before it, in favor of the reduction of Postage to 20, 15, 10 and 5 cents. We presume these will

West, We are pleased to see more moderate views beginning to prevail.

The Debate at Lexington.

We call attention to the Prospectus in another olumn, of a volume soon to be issued, containing the report of the Great Debate at Lexington, between Mr. Campbell and Mr. Rice. It canno

aug 28-tf

we purchased of you, and we can unnestiatingly say that it is everything that we can desire in a cooking apparatus. The oven fully answers your recommendations in every respect, it bakes equal to the best taken by our city papers, of the highly important proceedings on occasion of the introduction of lines.

Very truly, yours, WM. N. Douglass, N. E. corner of 7th and Main sts.

ELNATHAN PETTIT,

Boarding House, Lower Market st, East of Sycs
Sept. 1-tf.

CORNS! CORNS!! THE AMERICAN CORN PLASTER, sold at No. 300 Main st., is warranted to cure the most inveterate Corns. No cure, no pay. the most inveterate Corns. No cure, no pay. Price 10 cents. L. E. SHORT, Agent.

OR CHEMICAL SOAP.

OR CHEMICAL SOAP.

Warranted the best in the world for extracting Grease, Tar, Oil, Pitch, Paint, Varnish, or any thing of the kind, from Cloaks. Coats, Carpeting, or any kind of Linen, Cotton Silk, or Satin Clothing, or Goods of any kind without injuring either cloth or color of the fin

est Goods.

Sold wholesale and retail by L. E. SHORT. a gent, 300 Main st, between 7th and 8th sts, Cin sep 11-tf. cinnati. Price 37 cts.

TO MAKE Loaf Bread, Hot breakfast Cakes, Buck Wheat Cakes, &c. superior to anything of the kind before produced.

Mix dry and well rubbed together, two teaspoons full of Cream of Tartar, with one quart of Flour—then dissolve three fourths of a teaspoon full of Super-Carbonate of Soda in a sufficient quantity of sweet mitk, mix the whole together and bake immediately. If water be used instead of milk, add a little shortening.

le shortening.

If the above directions be strictly followed. Brea

If the above directions be strictly followed, break
will be produced, of superior lightness and white
ness, and no person having once tasted of it made
in this way, would willingly resort to the common
method of producing the staff of life.
Pure super-Carbonate of Soda and Cream of Tartar for sale by
GEO. H. BATES & Co,
Corner of Main and Front sts, Cincinnati.
N. B. Printed directions for using the abovement. N. B. Printed directions for using the abovema

KITRIDGE'S NERVE AND SPRAIN LINI-MENT.

THIS Liniment has been used with unparal leled success in all the Eastern States, and is warranted by the proprietor the best now in use, in all complaints that require an external apication, such as Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of

solints, Galls, Scratches, Rheumatism, &c. &c.
Sold at the Medical Depot, No 300 Main st.
oct 13
L. E. SHORT, Agent. Thomas W. Stringer IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF HAMILTON COUNTY, STATE OF OHIO, TO NOVEM BER TERM, 1843. Alexander R. Chase, Adm'r. of John Wood

the no power to receive propositions to amend the Constitution, it might, it seems to me, prohibit every one of its members from presenting any.

The French government, it is rumored, is delemented to enter Tunis and Morocco, not with a view to further aggrandizement, but to the second the State of Ohio, will take notice that at the November Term 1843 of the Court aforesaid, the said Complainant, Thomas W. Stringer, filed his certain Bill in sub-certain Bill in curity of Algeria.

The fortifications at Paris are rapidly progressing. Louis Phillippe, it is said, lives in continual apprehension—no one is allowed to come near him in whom he has not perfect confidence. The guards at the palare where he sleeps are quadrupled at night. The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer does not represent him as living in this state of insecurity.

A new comet, visible only through the telescope, was discovered on the 22nd ult., near the cope, was discovered on the 22nd ult., near the cope, and continued to the correspondent of the near this state of insecurity.

non-resident detendants are further notined that unles they appear, demur, plead or answer to said Bill within sixty days after the said November Term 1843 of said Court of Common Pleas, said Bill will be taken as con lessed by the said def HARRINGTON & BURNET, dec 12 w-6t

of Common Pleas of said County, to have said will admitted to record, and that said application will be heard at the February Term, 1844, of said Att'ys for appricant. nov 23-3w

STATE OF OHIO,
HAMILTON COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT?
OF CINCINNATI, JOSEPH JONES IN CHANCERY
VS. Paneell A

Eliza Bonsall, the widow, Mary Bonsall, Anna Bonsall, Isaac Bonsall, and Jane Bonsall, the children and heirs at law, of Joseph Bonsall de-ceased, and Uriah T. Howe the administrator of the estate of Joseph Bonsall, and Joseph Darr, John Bailey, Leonard B. Harrison, William F. Hopson, James Ferguson, George Concklin, James Bordin, John Dickey, William Montfort, William fect sympathy. It enlists no affections; it kindles no ardor. Men love it not. In spite of the Salisbury election, it is doomed: and who knows but that Mr. Campbell himself may assist at its interment?

Bordin, John Dickey, William Montfort, William M. Hubbell, Jeremiah H. Story, N. S. Hubbell, Catharine A. Gale, the President, Directors and Company of the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Sarah Mason admx. of James M. Mason, William Crossman and Oliver Lovell executors of Watson Lewis deceased, the State of Ohio, the Cincinnatiand White Water Canal Company, and the President, Directors and Company of the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati.

Notice is hereby given to all such of the above named defendants are are non-residents of the

named defendants, as are non-residents of the State of Ohio, that a bill has been filed in the The ultra schemes for reduction of postage and the abolition of the Franking privilege, were got up in the Eastern cities with little or no referore to the real wants of the Department in the fourth day of May 1838, on the following described real estate, situated in the city of Cincinnati, to wit: All the lot of ground measuring fifty feet in front on north side fourth street and extending in front on north side fourth street and extending back northwardly along the east side of Park street one hundred and forty nine feet to an al-

Also the lot one hundred and fifteen feet in front on the north side of fourth et. and extending back northwardly along the west side of park street, one hundred and forty-nine feet to an alstreet, one hundred and forty-nine feet to an alley. Also the lot measuring twenty-two feet front, on the south side of third street, and extending south ninety feet and lying thirty-four feet east of John atreet. And unless the said defendants appear, answer, plead or demur to to said bill within the time prescribed by law and the rules of this court a decree will be taken pro confesso, against them and a decree will be had for the sale of said mortgaged premises actording to law. DANIEL GANO, Clerk.

H. HALL, Soly.

By Maria Stillwell, Clinton st.

JAKE MARIA STILLWELL, Clinton st.

SANFORD & PARK.

15. Fourth st. between Main & Sycamore.

Also, for sale by Seaton & Brodrick, Maysville, Ky.

W. H. Haddeman, Literary Depot, 4th street, Louisville, Ky.

Winstanley & Newkirk, New Albany, Ind.

Saaford & Park, Branch Office, 68 Chesnut street,

St. Louis, Mo.

MINKBINE & KIRMAN D Main st. Cast side, between

BROWN'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOUSE, 20 Clayton
Equare, near the Railway Station, Liverpool
England. Private Sitting Rooms, Stabling and Stabling an dec 4-tf TO NO VARIATION IN PRICES. AL

DODD'S HAT STORE. Muin Street, third door below Fourth Street. CINCINNATI.

I intend to make Good Hats, (such as will induce customers to buy of me a second time,) and will sell as low as I can afford, without any deviation from the price asked.

Wm. Dobb.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24, 1843,

THIS may certify, that for the last ten years I
have been afficted with rheumatic pains, and
for five years past with pain in the breast, which at
times were so malignant as to prevent my attendance to business. Within this time I have tried
nearly all the various medicines that have been recommended by these diseases. but without realize. commended for these diseases, but without realizing any benefit from them, and had almost despaired of ever being cured, until two or three month since, when I was advised by friends to try DAN FORTH'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. I did so FORTH'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. I did so and found immediate relief, and now, after the use of three of those Plasters, consider myself perfectly cured. I can therefore cheerfully recommend Dan forth's Plaster, sold by L. E. SHORT, as a safe speedy and certain cure for Rheumatism, and particularly pain in the breast.

Any further information that may be required will be freely given to any person who may call on me at E. F. SEYBOLD'S Plane Manufactory, Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

street, between Fifth and Sixth JOHN G. SEYBOLD.

Danforth's Poor Man's Golden Plaster, sold by
L. E. SHORT, 300 Main street oct 26 between 7th & 8th sts.

WORMS, WORMS. DR. MARTIN'S never-failing worm-destroy ly Vegetable. For sale at the Medical Depot, No. 300 Main street. L. E. SHORT, Agent.

oct 13 THE WORLD DESTROYED!! T is a common adage, that a world of sin is committed, and in the common acceptation of the term, we say that a world of distress, misery and disease has been destroyed (during the last twelve months) by the use of 'Dr. HALSTEAD'S MAGNETIC REMEDIES.' We mean his Magnetic Ether, Galvanized Plaster, and Electric Pills, in which those most powerful sevents in nature. Electricity, Galvanized Plaster, and Electric Pills, in which those most powerful sevents in nature. vanized Plaster, and Electric Pilis, in which those most powerful agents in nature, Electricity, Galvanism and Magnetism are so infused in other valuable agents, and the whole so arranged and chemically combined in a series of remedies, that they will remove disease, however settled and deep it may be seated, if the chill of death has not inflicted a morseated, if the chill of death has not indicted a mor-tal Wound. Disease cannot hide away from such re medial agents as these—they will remove what no other combination of medicine can evel approach. They enter by the circulating medium into the re-motest part of the human system, and therefore come in immediate contact with disease. CONSUMPTION has been called an incurable dis-

ease, and very properly so—but through the blessing of Providence, a remedy is at hand, that has, and we trust, will remove Consumption in its three first stages. Therefore, it can be no longer said in truth we trust, will remove Gonsumption in its three first stages. Therefore, it can be no longer said in truth that it is an incurable disease—for hundreds of witnesses that have been rescued, are now living monuments of its truth. A warning voice is now sounded forth to all those who have passed the threshhold of the third stage. Come in—Ere IT IS TOO LATE! We do say, and challenge contradiction, that the Gonsumption can be cured by the Magnetic Remedies No. 1, expressly for lung affections, and nothing else. Price five dollars per package—consisting of Electric Pills, Magnetic Ether No. 1, and Galvanized Plaster.

If you, or any dear friend are about to give yourselves up as incurable, while in the first stages of in-

selves up as incurable, while in the first stages of incipient consumption, we beg of you to hold on until you have tried Magnetic remedies. Here is no cureall for everything, but one set of remedies for one kind of diseases. They consist first of Electric Pills, which impart new life and action to that part of the system which is clogged up by diseases in their operation—they carry off impure matter which would otherwise be taken up by the absorbent vessels, and conveyed to the diseased part, to feed and augment the enemy which has already too deep a hold. 2nd the Galvanized Plaster, which laid over the diseased organs, act in concert with the other remedies by opening the pores and producing a steady Calvanic pening the pores and producing a steady Galvanic action, which is a powerful auxiliary in removing lung affections. 3d, the Magnetic Ether No. 1, exclusively for diseases of the lung. No medicine has proved so beneficial to weak or diseased lungs as this bluer. It always heals the patient within forty eigh hours after commencing its use. This Battery o Electricity, Magnetism and Galvinism, all act to re move these heretofore incurable diseases—Con-sumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. It has become sumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. It has become a proverte that where the magnetic remedies fail there is no use to try other medicines, for if THEY don't cure, the disease can't be cured by medicine! These powerful elements, when applied to disease will remove it if in a curable state. They are pleasant and

nove it if if a curable state. They are pleasant and can be used by the most delicate.

There are three kindsof Magnetic Ether. No. 1, for diseases above stated—No. 2, for nervous diseases, which has cured the most inveterate cases of the following conviplaints, viz.—Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Headache, Distance of the plant of the pl dec 12 w-6t

State of Ohio, Court of Common Pleas
Hamilton county, Hamilton county, In the matter of the last will and testament of Samuel Patterson, late of the Republic of Texas, deceased.

Otice is hereby given to all persons interested, that Elizabeth Findlay, the executivity is aid will named, hath applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Said County, to have said will dissolve tumors, and cleanse the will dissolve tumors.remove humors, and cleanse the blood, in less than one half of the time that any blood, in less than one half of the time that any 'sarsaparilla extract' or other compound known, can. These remedies are allowed to be the greatest discovery made in modern science of medicine. A book of 48 pages, giving the history, discovery, and modus operandi of these scientific remedies, accompanies each package. One package lasts the patient from two to three weeks. One package Ether No. 1, for consumption &c., costs \$5.00; do. for nervous diseases, \$4.00, do. for liver and scrofulous diseases, \$3.00.

DO NOT PROCRASTINATE.—'I am waiting to see their effect upon others," has been the lan-

to see their effect upon others," has been the lan guage of too many. A promising young gentlema and lady, not far from this place, waited while en and lady, not far from this place, waited while one of their acquaintance was trying them, until they became satisfied from actual observation, that they were as good as recommended. They then sent for them, and sent a letter to the proprietors giving a statement of their situations. What was the result? They were pronounced beyond the reach of the remedies. They could not obtain them—for the wary proprietors do not wish to sell them to be taken by those whom they believe to be incurable.—[Rochester Democrat. ter Democrat. ROCHESTER (New York) Feb 14, 1841.

ROCHESTER (New York) Feb 14, 1841.

DOCTOR HALSTEAD—

As a tribute of respect, and for the good of those similarly sefected, I state that my brother called on you some time in December 1840, and obtained a package of your remedies for me—I had no faith in them—and had it not been for the respective solicitations of my brothers and friends I should not have used it. I commenced as directed—took the Electric Pills and applied the Galvanized Plaster on or nearly all over the front of my chest, and another on the apine between my shoulders, and took the Magnetic Ether number I. By the way, I have not told you one word about my complaint. Why Sir—I se the spine between my sudders, and took the Magnetic Ether number 1. By the way, I have not told
you one word about my complaint. Why Sir—I
have had a cough for some two years past, and the
last six months very severe. About three months
since, I have raised large quantities of yellow matter.
My friends became much alarmed—physician after
physician was tried—but all to no purpose, The
Lily Syrup was taken with the like results—and several other remedies, but they only seemed to increase my difficulties. I suppose I was in a different situation from most persons—critical, very critical was my situation—no physicians had any hope of
me. I had night sweats—cold chills—severe cough—red spots upon my cheeks—and every other symptom of genuine consumption.

But through the mercy of God, and your Magnetic remedies, I am restored to good health—myself
and friends believe that your remedies will cure
when all others fail,

and friends believe that your remedies will cure
when all others fall,
JANE MARIA STILLWELL, Clinton st.
Doctor Halstead's Magnetic Remedies are sold in
CincinnationLy at the Medicine Store of
SANFORD & PARK.
15, Fourth st. between Main & Sycamore.
Also, for sale by

THE STATE OF OHIO, | Court of Common Pleas.

Benjamin Waggoner, David Waggoner, Mathias Waggoner, Polity Vannater, Lames Vannater, Rizabeth Kniefly, Samuel Stockhouse, Willis Main and Francis L'Esperance, Albert Main and Francis L'Esperance, Rizabeth Kniefly, Samuel Blook, Peter Wirlek, Sarah Her and Daniel Her, the brothers and sisters and heirs at Law, of 10hn Waggoner, dec'd MHE above named defendant, David Waggoner, who if the pendency of this suit; and unless he appears on, or before the first day of the February Term of this Court 1844, and answer, plead, or demur to the Bill, filled in this cause, praying for an order to sell the real estate of the late John Waggoner dec'de, situated at or near the junction of Fifth and Front sta, in Cincinnati, he will be in default, and the Court will proceed to order an assign ment of Dower, and sale of the said premises agreeably to Law, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate.

JACOB W. PIATT, Clerk.

Dre. 21, 1843.

Dec '01 1843

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. URSULA RUDY has been appointed Administration of the estate of Theodore Rudy deceased.

URSULA RUDY, Adm'x &c.

Dec. 21, 1843.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE. THOMAS GOUDY died leaving his last will aud teatament, which has been proved and admitted to record, and letters testamentary thereon granted to LUTHAMA GOUDY, Executrix of the lest will and restauration. of the last will and testament of Thomas Goud dec 22 Dec. 21, 1843.

THE NEW SACRED MUSIC BOOK. A NEW and Enlarged edition of the Second Volume of "Mason's Sacred Hare," is now published, and meets with a large share of public favor. The following notice from the Gazette, conveys a good idea of the Work: "We have received a copy of the new and remodelled edition of Mason's Sacred Harp, Vol 2. The Book appearance of the control o

"We have received a copy of the new and remodelled edition of Mason's Sacred Harp, Vol 2. The Book appears well. It is handsomely printed, upon a beautiful type, with fine paper, and most substantially bound, and altogether presents a very attractive appearance.

With regard to the intrinsic merits of the-work, it is almost superfluous for us to speak, the source from which it emanates is a sure guarantee of its excellency. The name of Mison is intimately identified with whatever is "lovely and of good report" in the musical line.

The second volume of the Harp is now, to all intents and purposes, a new book. having been enlarged and thoroughly improved to meet the demands of the musical world. Among the most prominent new features in the work, we notice the introduction of the elementary principles "penliar to the Messrs. Masons," and which are held in high esteem by practical teachers; also a copious supply of metrical and select pieces; together with an entire new series of modern Chants, for popular church worship; great attention has recently been pad to this style of music in Boston and other Eastern cities,—and we hope our Music teachers will soon favor us with specimens of this spirited style of Sacred Music, which has heretofore been mainly confined to the performance of the Episcopal church. For sale by MM. T. TRUMAN, nov 27-6tw.

Bookseller, No 20 Pearl st. Bookse

nov 27-6tw. ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE. TOTICE is hereby given that Diana Waggoner has been appointed administratrix of the estate of John Waggoner deceased.
nov 17 1843 DIANA WAGGONER, Adm'x. DIANA WAGGONER, Adm'x. nov 17 1843

CHEMICALS.

REOSOTE pure, in 1 lb bottles
Do cut glass vials
Flors Benzoni in cases, 50 ounces each
Sulphate Morphine, in vials
French Quinlue, in 1 oz bottles. Jurt receiv
ed and for sale low, by GEO, H. BATES & Co,
sep 13 corner of Main and Front sts. WOOL! WOOL!!

WOOL! WOOL!!

We wish to purchase any quantity of Wool, of the different qualities and description, for which we will pay the highest market price, in cash sept i-tf MILLER & MCULLCUGH. CHEPATIC D BLIXIA.

FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT. SYMPTOMS.

THE symptoms arising from chronic diseases of the liver, are so various as almost to baffle description. They do not all appear in any individual case, but show the selves, in different persons, in great variety, both in extent, number, and degree, as the disorder exists in every gradation, and often, for a long time, so slight as to cause no alarm, being nothing more than a sense of fullness after meals, with some soreness of the bowels, a disposition to drowsiness, eructations of wind, ringing in the ears, dizziness of the head, coldness of the extremities, followed by burning in the soles of the feet and palms of the hands, an unpleasant and sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach. Some cases are attended with watchfulness, or unrefreshing sleep, disturbed by dreams, pain, also, in either side, most frequently in the left, extending to the shoulder-blades. The mind is often fretful and irritated by the most trifling causes; the memory becomes impaired, and there is a general disinclination for bodily exertion. The stomach sympathizes, and is so much disturbed as to lead the patient to suppose that his complaints arise from an affection of this organ, while it is only affected by being in the vicinity of the real The bowels become irregular, costiveness alternating with diarrhea, and frequently distended with gas. There is often a loss of appetite, at other times, an unnatural craving for food. The urine becomes highly colored, and is frequently voided with pain. The countenance as sumes a sallow, cadaverous, or sickly hue. Many other symptoms might be named, but those already enumerated, are the most

prominent and common.

Liver Complaints, Jaundice, pepsia, and all other disorders arising from a diseased state of the Liver and its secretions, can be cured sooner by the use of Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir, than by any other medicine. It has, by its own in-trinsic merits, obtained a wider circulation, and performed more permanent cures, than any other remedy extant-proof of which. from the most respectable living witnesses, is daily tendered to the proprietor, and the certificates and testimonials which are voluntarily given, if published, would fill an entire newspaper. GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY .- If farther proof is required to

establish the fact of the inestimable value of Dr. Stark weather's Hepatic Elixir, the following communication from the Hon. Sam'l. W. King, Governor of Rhode Island, contains adequate testimony to substantiate it beyond dispute, and must put entirely at rest the idea that this potent remedy is classed with the many useless and dangerous nostrums, weich are palmed upon the public only for the sake of gain. Please read the following statements, communicated

by his Excellency, under date of Johnston, Jan. 20, 1842.

DR. CHAS. DYER, JR.—My dear Sir—Your communica-tion of yesterday, asking my opinion of Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir, has been received this morning. In reply, I will inform you that my confidence in patent medicines generally is not very flattering. I have had too much reason to believe that unprincipled men will often palm upon their fellow citizens their useless if not dangerous nostrums, for the sake of gain, the use of which takes up that important and critical period of time, without producing any good effect, when otherwise, perhaps, proper remedies would have been used, and much suffering and distress prevented. For that reason, I have not used them, feeling myself and family to be much safer under directions of my family physicians; but having been afflicted for the last six years with difficulties in the side and chest, uncomfortable and often distressing, painful and somewhat alarming, and from which I could get only temporary relief, I very fortunately noticed your advertisement of the medicine in question.

I had been a school boy with Dr. Starkweather, and had

with him a long and intimate acquaintance when we-were young men, and from my knowledge of him, I thought him incapable of practicing deception on any person; this fact induced me to try Dr. Starkweather's Heratic Elizir, and by its use I now believe myself to be

mirely cured.
I need not therefore, say to you that I consider it of great value. I certainly think its discovery of great pub-

The first bottle I took gave me much relief, which regularly progressed, until I had taken six bottles, when I dis-continued it, having, thank God, no further use for it at

With regard and respect, Your obedient and humble servet SAMUEL W KING. Dr. Starkweather's Hepatit Elixir, for the cure of lver Complaint, is for sale in Cincinnati, only by SANFORD & PARK.

SUPREME COURT OF CINCINNATI

chase & Ball, for dec 16-6w

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iver Complaint, Asthma, Bronchitis, Weakness of the Breast, Chronic Cong ty of breathing, spitting of blood, and all tions of the Pulmonary organs. nonary organs.

"AND THE LEAVES OF THE TREES WERE FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS." Rev. 22d, iii. 4444444

TESTIMONIALS.
TO THE PUBLIC.—In accordance with the preng custom, and in order to show the virtues of dicine more fully, the following certification ted; and as it is not our wish to he lives or health of those afflicted, we si the lives or health of those afflicted, we succeed pledge ourselves to make no assertions or "FAIS".

STATEMENTS' of its efficacy; nor will be added out any hope to suffering humanity which is the limit of the work of the succeeding the succeedin

in some of its worst forms.

THOMAS LOCHRAN states as follows:—In the THOMAS LOCHRAN states as follows:—In the winter of 1837 he was seized with a violent cold which produced a severe cough and brought on an inflammation of the Lungs, with which he suffered very much for several weeks. After recovering from this attack he found himself very liable to take cold, and was very seldom without one during the remainder of the winter. In the following summer his health improved that in the succeeding sentence. his health improved, but in the succeeding with cough returned and all the symptoms of

sumption began to prey upon his systm at once-He had frequent pains in the chest and likewise in both sides, experienced much difficulty of breathing at times, had copious night sweats, and was also subject to an occasional spitting of blood. While in this situation he placed himself under a highly respectable physician, under whose care he remained for two months, but found his disease still growing worse. He then determined to try the THOMP. SONIANS, and persevered with their remedies for two more supported him or plet. He next concluded to try the advertised remedies, of the property of the support of t which he used many without experiencing fit from them. The disease continued progressing gradually until the fall of 1839 when he took a free cold, and found himself sinking very fust—having during the period of his affliction, lost over him pounds in weight. He was next advised to try the HOMEPATIC doctors, and remained under the treatment from October, 1839, till the 10th of Jamary, 1840, at which time I first saw him, when he was almost reduced to a skeleton. After questioning ary, 1540, at which time I has saw him, when he almost reduced to a skeleton. After question him a short time, I found every symptom of the ease existed in their worst forms, and entertained by little hopes of his recovery. I however ordered by to use the BALSAM, but found very little class during the first three works. during the first three weeks, except relieving to cough and pains of the chest, and restoring his app tite. I requested him, however, to perse tite. Trequested him, however, to persevere with it; and, to my great astonishment, at the end of three months I found him restored to perfect health; at the present time has no symptoms of the disease in any form, except being a little more liable to take cold from any sudden change in the weather. The above statement is in all things true.

THOMAS LOCHRAN.

THOMAS LOCHRAN.
TESTIMONY.
WE, the undersigned, having been intimately acuninted with the abobe named Thomas Lochran,
ereby certify this stantement to be perfectly cor-

GEORGE CURTIS, JOHN MAXWELL PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1840.
The case of Thomas Cozens is related by his

follows, and acknowledged by all who knew him as one of the most astonishing cures ever per formed.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., April 20, 1843. HADDONFIELD, N. J., April 20, 1843.
On or about the 13th day of 1841, I was taken with a violent pain in the side near the liver, which continued for about five days, and was followed by the breaking of an ulcer, or something inwards, which relieved the pain a little, but caused me to throw up a great quantity of offensive matter and also much blood. Being greatly alarmed at this, applied to a physician, but he said he thought could do but little for me except give me some Me cury Pills, which I refused to take, feeling satisfied they could do me no good; many other remedies were then procured by my wife and friends, and none done me any good, and the discharge of be and corruption still continued every few days. continued every few days, and at last became so offensive I could sea I was also seized with a violent could times caused me to raise much more hit had done before, and my disease contin way, still growing worse until February hopes of my recovery was given up, and all thought I would die with a galloping co At this moment, when my life was apparentling near at a close, I heard of Dr. Wistar's B Wild Cherry, and got a bottle, which relieved

and up to this time I have enjoyed good health.

WITNESS.—I am acquainted with Mr Thom
Gozens, and having seen him during his illness. think the above statement entitled to tall credit.
SAMUEL H. BURROUGHS. SAMUEL II. BURROUGHS.
Gloucester County, SS.
Personally came before me, the subscriber of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county. ty. Thomas Cozens, and being duly affirmed according to law, saith the above statement is in all things

mediately, and by the use of only three bottl

medicine, all my pains were removed, my cough spatting of blood and corruption entirely stopped, in a few weeks my health was so far restored as to

able me to work at my trade (which is a carpe

THOMAS COZENS. Affirmed before me on the 20th day of April, 1843-

A CASE OF ASTHMA

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the City of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of twenty years—and who after reading such cases, can doubt the efficacy this medicine?

New York, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma to twenty-four years—sometimes so severely as to confined to my room for weeks—and although a tracked by wardeness.

tended by various medical advisers, of the reputation and skill in the country, the relief national temporary—(wice the disease proved nearly fa

state only life.

Some few weeks ago, I commenced taking Wastan'ts Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave me instantrelief, and a single bottle produced in a fed days what I believe to be a radical and perfect care.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, No. 58, We are acquainted with the writer of the alort certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

Recorder of the City of New York Managery and Statements are care of the Victor General of New York Produced Confidence of the public.

Recorder of the City of New York Managery Statement JNO. POWER, D. Vicar General of New Y
P. S —The above certificate may be seen a

125, Fulton street, New York. For sale by SANFORD & PARK, General Agent for the West, No. 15 East Fourth Street, Cincinna Sold also in Cleveland by SANFORD & HA WARD, Bookselters, and by H. & E. GAYLOR

Druggists.

For sale also by the following agents in Northern of Ohio—
Dr L J Ives, Akron.
Bigger & Baldwin, Massillon.
Weagley & Knepper,
Wooster.
Collins & Leffingwell,
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O B Beele, Cuyahog
Falls.
J B Whedon, Hudson.
Sargeant & Co. Medina.
For sale in Indiana by

For sale in Indiana by D P Holloway. Rich ison. Mo Is, East Four had mond. Winstandly & Newkirk. New Albany and 29—1f.